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**GENEALOGY COLLECTION**

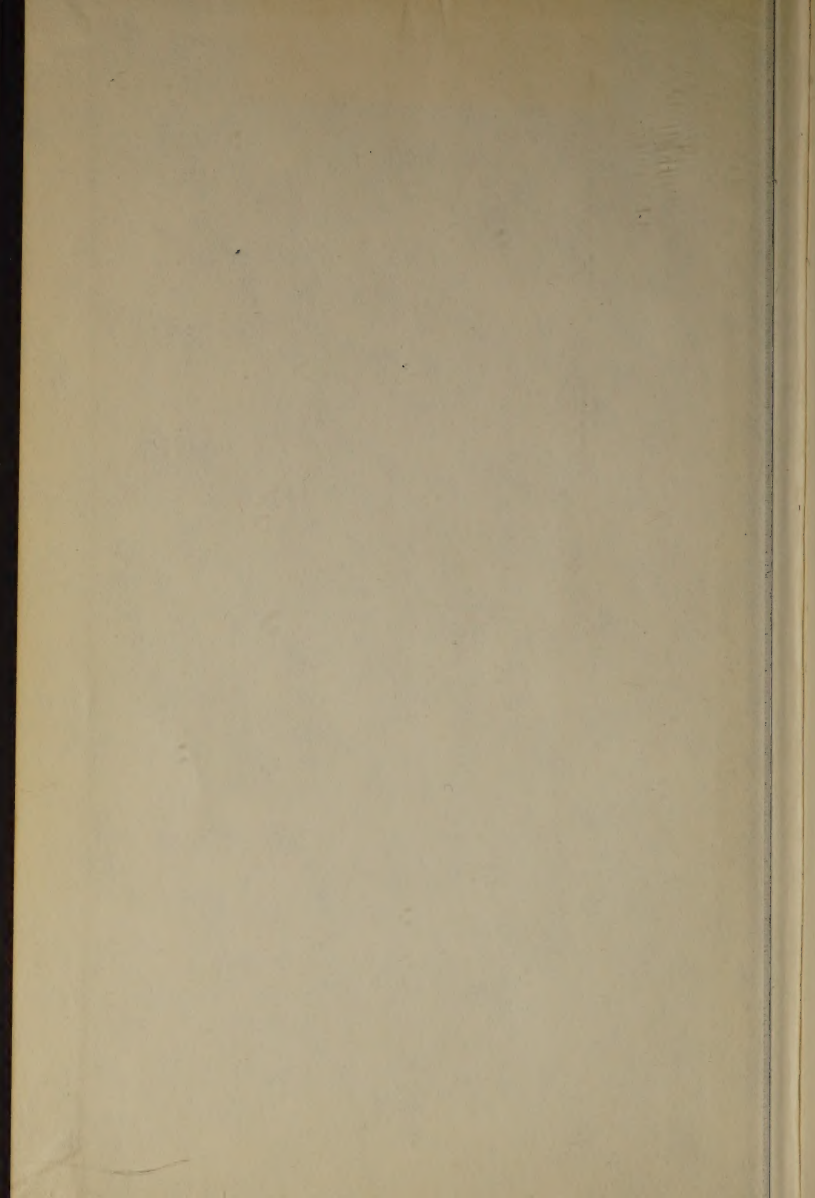
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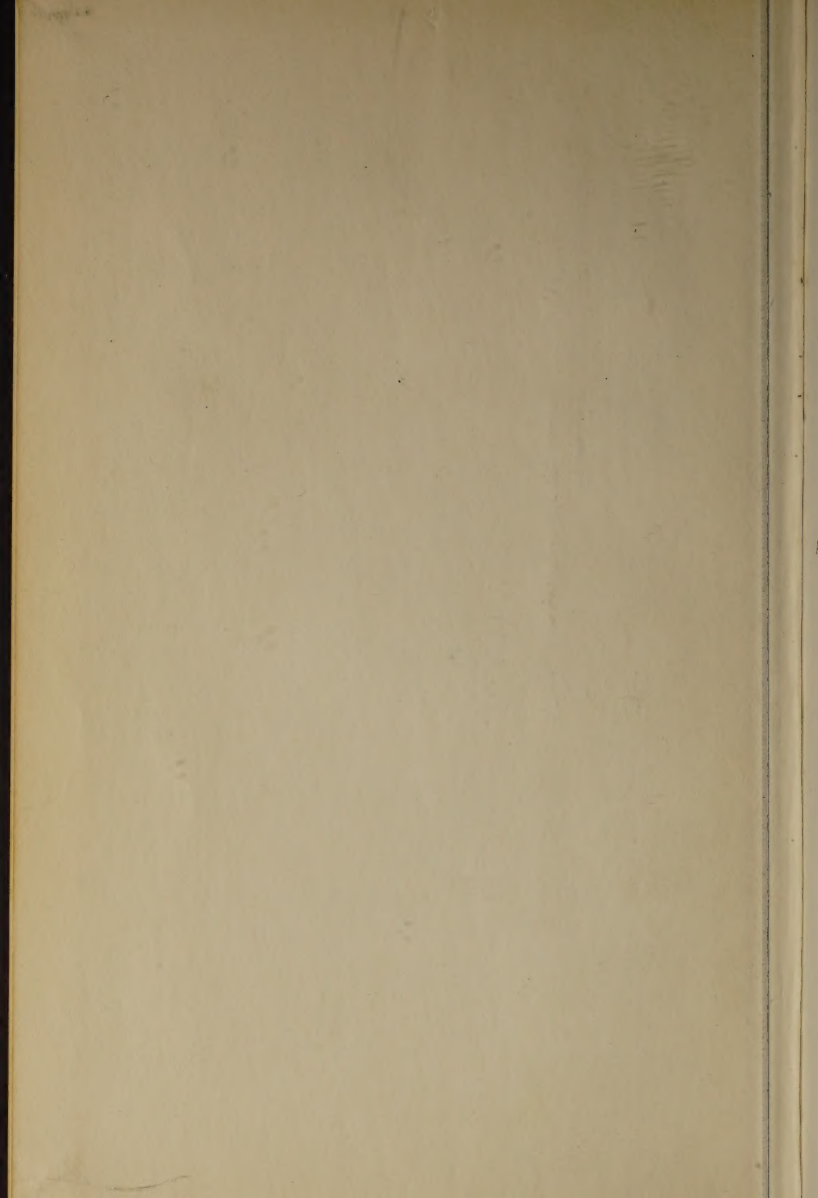
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The  
*Improved*  
HOW BOOK  
For  
GENEALOGISTS

A guide to give the new genealogist a proper start.

A help for the experienced genealogist in the many problems  
connected with the search for ancestors.

By

George B. Everton, Sr.

and

Gunnar Rasmuson

Published by

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## FOREWORD

The idea of "The How Book" came to the late Walter M. Everton while engaged as an advisor to people interested in genealogical research around San Francisco. He found that scores of inquiries coming to him daily centered around a number of specific topics. Getting tired of writing the same kind of a letter several times a day in answer to inquiries he decided to mimeograph each letter he wrote on any particular phase of genealogy. Eventually he found that he had seventy-three different short letters. From two to five of these different letters were sent to each one of the twenty or more daily inquiries. Returning to his home in Logan, Utah, in 1945, he founded the genealogical section of the Cache County Library. When inquiries continued to come from near and far from the bewildered researchers he decided to combine his letters into a three-and-a-half by eight-and-a-half mimeographed, "The How Book For Genealogists." It contained seventy-eight pages. The demand for this little pamphlet was enormous.

The 1948 edition of this work was a letter-printed pamphlet, four by seven, "Revised and enlarged" it sold for twenty-five cents per copy. In each new edition additional information was incorporated of help to the professional as well as the amateur researcher. A total of sixteen thousand copies were distributed throughout the nation.

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Sensing that more information was needed to guide the researcher than was given in his "How Book," Mr. Everton conceived the idea of "The Handy Book for Genealogists," the first edition of which was printed in 1949. It included, besides all the material of the "How Book," a section on "Genealogical Geography," and two other sections, "The Directory of Genealogists," and "The Genealogist's Exchange."

Since 1947 he had also published "The Genealogical Helper" a magazine which was first distributed as a monthly and then as a larger quarterly. Immediately after the publication of "The Handy Book for Genealogists" in 1949 it became obvious to Mr. Everton that the two sections in that book, "The Directory of Genealogists and "The Genealogist's Exchange" were of such tremendous importance to the researcher that they must come out with fresh contents at least once a year. Realizing the impossibility of producing a yearly ten thousand edition of

"The Handy Book." Mr. Everton decided to incorporate those two sections in the quarterly magazine.

He was making preparation for the "First Annual Exchange Edition" of "The Genealogical Helper" in December 1950 when he was stricken by a fatal heart attack. Since then the Everton Publishers with George B. Everton, Sr., as owner and editor, have tried to emulate his efforts of "helping more people and more genealogy."

The 1953 edition of "The Handy Book for Genealogists" was published by The Everton Publishers with George B. Everton, Sr. and Gunnar Rasmuson as editors. It followed the plan of the original "Handy Book" with some additional information and corrections. Next came "The Third Edition of the Handy Book for Genealogists." It does not contain the "Directory of Genealogists" nor the "Genealogist's Exchange" as they have continued to appear in each September issue of "The Genealogical Helper." Neither does it contain the general instructions incorporated into this book, but it has much additional information on the 48 states with a map of each showing county boundaries and much new data on most of the European countries.

Between 1948 and 1956, while the "How Book" was out of print, seldom a week passed without someone ordering a copy. This continual demand, coupled with new plans and ideas which had been worked out and proven of great help to those interested in genealogical research and the gathering and writing of family and personal histories, finally brought forth the "New How Book for Genealogists." Ten thousand copies were printed and are now in the hands of genealogists all over the world.

Now comes the "Improved How Book for Genealogists." The plastic cover and spiral binding make it much easier to work with as it will lay open at any page and the hundreds of new foreign and domestic genealogical terms will make it a welcome addition to your genealogical-workshop collection.

Again we say as we have with past editions, "May it serve its intended purpose. It is humbly presented with this in mind. We realize nothing human is perfect, so sincerely ask in advance for your pardon when imperfections flash before you. We solicit your suggestions, corrections, and additional material for future editions."



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## How To Begin

So you are interested in gathering information about your ancestors? You are not alone with this idea -- genealogy is fast becoming a most popular hobby. Lack of tools and instructions on how to use them - such as forms, binders, etc. - have deterred many from taking up this interesting pastime. Gradually, however, these obstacles are being overcome. With the printing of this book one more step has been accomplished to assist those who desire to occupy themselves in this avocation.

As suggested, one of the first things needed is tools with which to work. Many genealogical forms are now available. As these instructions proceed several will be introduced.

First is the One Family Group Sheet. This is the base or foundation of all genealogical forms. From the information recorded on the Family Group Sheet other necessary genealogical forms can be started and completed. On that sheet, when it is properly done, you have not only the names of your ancestors or relatives, but also the time, place and relationship elements which are almost as essential as the name. Many names considered uncommon today may be found in abundance in certain localities in past years. Unless you can connect some dates with those names - tell where and when they were born, where and when they were married, where and when they died, and show their relationship to other persons - their identity is incomplete. It may sometimes happen that with all this information available there may still be a question of identity because of conflicting information.

Never be satisfied to gather names only. They may mean something to you today because of your personal acquaintance with them, but to your descendants in years to come, they will mean nothing without the mentioned identifying particulars.

Thus you can see the importance of the Family Group Sheet. Different kinds of these sheets are available. Some researchers prefer one kind, others a different kind. As long as it contains the needed information, one kind is as good as



another. To satisfy individual whims, The Everton Publishers have available four different kinds of Family Group Sheet designated as F1, F2, F3, and F6. Other forms may be had from other sources. Undoubtedly you may find all necessary forms at the store where you purchased this book. They may not have the same designation as we have given here but they may still be just about the same form, with little or no change. All of them are more or less alike. Therefore, the instructions to be given in these pages cover just about the entire field.

Forms F2 and F3, measuring  $8\frac{1}{2} \times 11$ , are identical except the paper on which they are printed. Form F3 is printed on high grade rag bond paper that is not easily torn and will last for many years. Form F2 is printed on a not so heavy sulphite paper that may not withstand the ravages of time and turn yellow with age. Since Form F3 is intended for your personal records it is punched to be preserved in a binder. Form F2, intended mainly as a work sheet in preparation for the long-time-to-be-saved records, is printed on a lighter weight unpunched paper. It may also be used in sending or asking for information from other researchers.

Form F6 measures  $8\frac{1}{2} \times 14$  and is punched to fit the regular or deluxe binders. It is printed on rag bond, as F3 and F1, but it has more room for recording data.

Form F1 is identical with Form F3 only that it measures  $8\frac{1}{2} \times 14$  and in the extra space are recorded certain ordinances of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. Members of that church would do well in using the F1, non-members undoubtedly would prefer the F3 or F6. Form F2 can be used as a work sheet by either group.

Substantial and attractive loose-leaf binders to fit F1, F3 or F6 can be supplied from The Everton Publishers or from most of the stores which sell this book. Many other forms mentioned in these instructions will fit either the one or the other of these two binders. You may write to the Everton Publishers for a catalogue listing the binders, the above sheets and many other genealogical aids. It is free.

### STARTING YOUR RECORD

The correct way to gather a genealogical record is

start with your own family. If you are married, make out form F2 for the husband, wife and children. This you should be able to do from memory or from recent records made in the Family Bible or elsewhere. Answer each blank to be filled as if you were doing it for some one entirely unacquainted with your family. If you are not absolutely sure of the dates, don't rely on your memory. Spell all names correctly. In giving the names of your children, list them in order of birth. If a child has died, list it in the order where it belongs, just as you do the living children. Use the child's real name - not a pet-name or nick-name.

If at all possible, use a typewriter in filling out the record. If a typewriter is not available, print the information in legible style. Don't trust your handwriting - when it gets cold or is read by a stranger it may be misinterpreted. When writing dates, do it the professional way - day, month, year - 10 June 1889. A little time in practice along this line will pay big dividends in the future - both in time and satisfaction.

Write all names in their regular order - Christian name first, then the middle name if any, and then the surname. Never use initials unless it is impossible to find the name. Rarely you will find someone who was given as his name initials only, such as "RL" Smith. In such cases, naturally, you must use the initials, since that's all given. Don't abbreviate names of persons or localities, with the exception of the officially accepted abbreviations of states. (See p 11).

On all genealogical records the names of females should be the maiden name only. You will avoid a lot of confusion if you adhere strictly to that rule. Regardless how many times a woman may have been married, use her maiden name only. You will notice there is a space for the names of other husbands she may have had. If her maiden name is unknown, but her given name is known, write it, for instance, Mrs. Bertha Cowles, or if the husband's and the children's surname is known and her names are entirely unknown, write it, for instance, Mrs. John Cowles.

After you have made out your immediate Family Group Sheet make out a similar sheet for the family of the husband's parents, then one for the family of the wife's parents. If you

have married brothers and sisters make out Family Group Sheets for each one of them, being careful that all names and dates are correct. If you are not sure of names or dates call them on the telephone or write them for the information. Next make out family group sheets for the families of your parents, brothers and sisters. Be just as careful to get all names and dates on those sheets correct as you were with your own records.

You will find this experience will give you as much satisfaction as any other phase of genealogy. It will also train you in gathering facts and recording them correctly. It will give you such an insight into research activities that by the time you are ready to prepare the records of your grandparents and great grandparents you'll feel like a professional searcher. You will thus have a better insight as to what and how to do with more complicated situations as you get more and more into the distant past.

#### PROVE YOUR RECORDS

The satisfaction of a job well done comes only by doing the job at hand properly. If you want the most out of your genealogical activities use the methods which long experience has found to be the right methods. Avoid errors by carefully copying names, dates and places. Proof read carefully everything you have written. Prove all data and indicate how and where you have proved it. (See p.14).

In the past many researchers have failed because they have taken too many things for granted which since then have been proven wrong. Just because you read something in a book or a newspaper, don't take for granted immediately that it is true. Prove it before you make it a permanent part of your record. And when you have proven it show where the information was obtained, so others also may be sure of its correctness. The novice may say, "Well, all of that is easy to say, but how is it done?" Some genealogists use the legal method to prove their records - they have photostatic or certified copies of birth, marriage and death certificates, wills, etc. Ordinarily this is not considered necessary. It may be sufficient to indicate where the information was obtained which is commonly called the historical method.

If a person is widely known by a nickname or a legal



assumed or adopted name, it is well to place it within parenthesis on the record in connection with the true or original name, as, for instance, John (Jack) Jones, Mary (Polly) Smith, Thomas Polk (Paulk), Henry Black (Schwartz).

As previously mentioned, a good habit to form is to write all dates with the day first, then the month and the year. Never indicate the month with numerals, as 7-12-1893 or 12-7-1893, but always 12 July 1893. Various parts of the world use different numeral systems as dates. This leads to confusion and errors. All the months may be abbreviated to three letters with the exception of June and July and they should be written in full. The year should never be abbreviated. Genealogical dates cover all centuries. To eliminate the century and write '95 instead of 1695, or 1795, or 1895 would be perplexing, indeed.

#### ABBREVIATIONS MAY BE PERPLEXING

Abbreviations of names of persons or localities should be avoided. For instance, S. A. may stand for South America, South Africa, South Australia, Santa Ana, Saint Augustine, San Antonio, or San Angelo. While you know perfectly well what you would have the initials represent, to all others they would be an enigma. Your record should withstand the eye of the critic and the test of time. Therefore, use the full name of the town or city, the county, province, shire, canton or lan, and the nation. States in the United States may be abbreviated or not abbreviated according to the Postal Guide, as follows:

Ala.	Iowa	Nebr.	R. I.
Ariz.	Kans.	Nev.	S. C.
Ark.	Ky.	N.H.	S. Dak.
Calif.	La.	N.J.	Tenn.
Colo.	Maine	N.Mex.	Tex.
Conn.	Md.	N.Y.	Utah
Del.	Mass.	N.C.	Vt.
Fla.	Mich.	N.Dak.	Va.
Ga.	Minn.	Ohio	Wash.
Idaho	Miss.	Okla.	W. Va.
Ill.	Mo.	Oreg.	Wis.
Ind.	Mont.	Pa.	Wyo.

The two lines following the name of the husband and wife records the date and place of birth and the date and place of christening. Both of these dates are not necessary. The date and place of birth is the most important, although, if it is not obtainable, the christening date and place may be substituted. In olden days the clergy often neglected to register the birth of the child, but made note of the christening date when the child was brought to the church for that ordinance. Regarding the time and place of death and the time and place of burial, it would be well if you could get all this information. The death date is the most important but the burial date and place may give you many additional clues.

### A FAMILY GROUP SHEET FOR EACH MARRIAGE

In these days of divorces and terrific living, it is not uncommon to find persons who have been married more than once. In the early days, the rigors, dangers and disease of pioneer life caused homes to be broken and the bereaved spouse to procure a new companion. The proper procedure in recording these multiple marriages poses problems to the embryo genealogist. However, there is nothing particularly difficult in the situation, if you remember that for each married couple there must be a Family Group Sheet. For each wife, each husband must have a separate Family Group Sheet on which must be shown the children of that marriage, if any.

Part of the information asked for under the "Husband's Name" on each Family Group Sheet says, "Other Wives, if any." If the husband has only had one wife, that particular line should remain blank. If the husband in question has had the misfortune to loose two wives and married a third, this notation should be given on that line of the sheet showing the name and data of his first wife, Other Wives, if any, (2) Place maiden name of second wife; (3) Place maiden name of third wife. On the sheet showing the information concerning his second wife, that line should show, (1) Place maiden name of first wife; (3) Place maiden name of third wife. On the sheet showing the information concerning his third wife, that "Other Wives" line should read, (1) Place maiden name of first wife (2) Place maiden name of the second wife. Following are examples of the above.

Husband's Name, John Jones  
Other Wives, if any, (2) Mary Smith, (3) Jane Roe  
Wife's Maiden Name, (1) Anna Brown

Husband's Name, John Jones  
Other Wives, if any, (1) Anna Brown, (3) Jane Roe  
Wife's Maiden Name, (2) Mary Smith

Husband's Name, John Jones  
Other Wives, if any, (1) Anna Brown, (2) Mary Smith  
Wife's Maiden Name, (3) Jane Roe

Thus, with the three sheets you will be able to record the children of each marriage, placing them with the proper mother. By using the number in parenthesis each time with each wife you eliminate all questions regarding their order. It may also be well to place the date of the marriage between the name and the number - (2) 16 May 1810 Mary Smith - (3) 12 June 1816 Jane Roe - to make sure there is no question as to the order of marriage.

The same procedure concerning her husbands should be indicated in the wife's information, if she has been married more than once.

The Family Group Sheet is compiled to help you remember at a glance the individuals who are your direct ancestors. In the part where the children of the family are listed, place an asterisk (\*) in front of the name of your direct ancestors. It naturally follows, of course, that the husband and wife mentioned on that particular sheet are also your ancestors. It may happen that two children on one Family Group Sheet may be your ancestors. For instance, on one such sheet in our possession, the second child became one of our fifth great grandmothers on our mother's side, and the tenth child became one of our fourth great grandfathers on our father's lineage. An asterisk (\*) is placed in front of each one of those two names on that Family Group Sheet of ten children.

How should adopted children be recorded on the Family Group Sheet? After the names of such children write (Adopted) If their blood parents are known, list them on the back of the sheet. It would also be well to make out another Family Group Sheet so that their true brothers and sisters may be shown

with them. If the parents are unknown, state that fact. Remember, if possible, blood lines are the ones to follow in tracing genealogy; adopted lines are secondary.

### RECORD THE TRUTH

Sooner or later, a majority of those who do genealogical research find "skeletons in the closet." They discover illegitimacy in their line or other infractions of the law. Considering the practices during the period of time in question this shouldn't be too disturbing or too shocking. Under such conditions paternity is difficult to prove. Rumors and traditions are poor foundations on which to build a pedigree. There is no need to create a scene, to make unnecessary displays. Better far to be quiet, to forget. However, you have more than likely come to the end of that particular line. But there is nothing to hinder you from continuing the search on all other lines. Although it may be unsavory, record the truth, but avoid making it prominent. Don't go into detail about such matters. You will find plenty of things to record of which you will be proud.

Mention has been made that sources of information should be recorded. A space for that purpose is reserved on the front of the Family Group Sheet. If that space is insufficient, list all important data on the back of the sheet. Many times judgment must be exercised in relation to the interpretation of obscure facts. Your opinion may differ from that of other persons. Give every one a chance to decide for himself by letting him know the source of your information, such as: Family or Bible records (indicate location of the records); U. S. Census records (name year, state, county, etc.); family histories (by whom written and published); State Vital Statistics, etc. This is referred to as the "Historical Method." It is a lot easier than the "Legal Method", perhaps not so conclusive but nevertheless satisfactory in most cases.

In the upper right hand corner of the Family Group Sheet is a place for recording the names of the husband and the wife. As your book grows you will find it convenient to have the names in that position to aid you in locating desired sheets as you thumb through the binder.

## PICTURES WILL ENHANCE YOUR RECORD

One of the most interesting phases of genealogy is the gathering of pictures and mounting them with the family record - practically bringing the family group alive. This is not too difficult with the living, but the farther back you go on your record the more the hardships multiply until you finally reach the time of no photos and few portraits. Some researchers have been able to locate pictures for five or six generations on all their lines. When such an array of photographs is added to the family record it is truly a wonderful sight.

Many ways have been devised for sorting, classifying and mounting pictures. To aid you and give you a start, we will discuss a simple method, then you can add to it, change it or elaborate on it to your heart's content.

Plain sheets are available for mounting your photos and other material you may want to preserve in your record. The S6 sheet, sold by The Everton Publishers, is  $8\frac{1}{2} \times 14$  heavy weight bond paper especially made for mounting. - The S7 sheet is the same except for size, measuring  $8\frac{1}{2} \times 11$ . Both are punched to fit binders. Some people have used the S4 and S5 sheets and found them satisfactory, but they are lighter weight, and most people prefer the heavier paper for their permanent records. As with other sheets you may find just what you need at the store where this book was purchased. You may also be interested in the new acetate sheets which are used to cover the mounted pictures or other valuable records. They may be had in the  $8\frac{1}{2} \times 14$  size, punched to fit the binders. The added protection and beauty they give make them well worth their slight cost.

As with your regular recording activities so is it a good idea to start your picture mounting with your own immediate family. Place a plain bond sheet on top of your Family Group Sheet. Turn the plain sheet over so it will be on your left as you face it and your Family Group Sheet is on your right. Paste your family picture on the plain sheet - thus when you open your book after it is assembled you will have your family group sheet and your picture so they can be viewed together without having to turn a page. With pen and ink print the names of the individuals on the sheet under the picture - or type them - in such a way that a stranger could identify each.



Why identify those in the picture so carefully, since you are intimately acquainted with them? You'll never forget who they are! That's true, but twenty-five years from now and later when your descendants are looking at that picture they may not know any of them. What wouldn't you give now if grandma had identified pictures by writing the names on the back of each. As it is, there isn't a mark of any kind to identify the photographed person and the picture is worthless to you. Learn a lesson from it. Identify your pictures right now and write the names of each person from left to right, top to bottom. Your descendants will bless you for it! You may also desire to increase interest in the picture by indicating when it was taken and giving other pertinent data about it. You may even have a story regarding the circumstance of its being taken which would add color. If you have several pictures of the family or individuals in question taken at different times - arrange them on the same sheet. You may even have enough pictures to fill both sides of the sheet, or you may prefer to use more sheets and mount pictures on one side only. Reserve space for additional pictures you may obtain later. Let us remind you again - always identify every individual on every picture you post.

Other interesting material may be included such as birth certificates, wedding announcements, marriage licences, graduation certificates, discharge papers, newspaper clippings, etc., etc. Anything that is or may become interesting will add value to your record. You may have some treasured bits of cloth, locks of hair, old train tickets, a child's first work, old letters and other material which does not lend itself to being pasted on the sheet. You may paste a No. 10 envelope, or larger, on the sheet and place many of these little heirlooms in it.

#### USE RUBBER CEMENT OR PHOTO MOUNTING TISSUE

Ordinary paste is rather poor for mounting pictures. It wrinkles the paper and spoils the looks of the finished job. It has a tendency to stiffen, breaking the paper or the picture. Rubber cement will eliminate both of these troubles. It is always pliable and leaves no wrinkles. It can be purchased at most office supply houses. Another good method for mounting pictures is that used by professional photographers. They use what is called photo mounting tissue - a thin tissue

with shellac on both sides. This is cut to the size of the picture. The tissue is placed on the sheet where you desire it; the picture is placed over it. An electric iron, warm enough to melt the shellac, is placed over the picture. It should remain long enough to melt the shellac. When cooled, the shellac hardens and makes a good bond. Photo mounting tissue in varied sizes may be obtained from photo supply houses.

Snapshots as well as formal pictures will add much to your record. The snapshots will give little or no mounting difficulty but some of the formal pictures may present problems, especially old pictures. For instance, you may find an old group picture of your grandfather's family which is too large to go into your book. These can be copied and reduced to make them usable. Any professional photographer will do that kind of work. If you are a handy do-it-yourself fellow here's a suggestion. Prop up the picture somewhere out in the sun. Get as close to it as you can with your kodak or cheap box camera and still stay in focus. Shoot the picture just as you would any snapshot. A little experimenting will soon teach you how close you can get and still be in focus. We've seen quite satisfactory results from this method. Those two methods are, perhaps, the extremes in photo copying. Lying between these are the vast resources of the clever amateur photographer with a variety of equipment and devices. Do it yourself or let your professional photographer do it. Use any method you like but never neglect any opportunity to enrich your genealogical record just because some of the available pictures are too large.

Photo copying also comes in handy when you find a rare old picture and the owner refuses to part with it. Have a copy made of it - there is absolutely no danger of harming the picture since only ordinary photo processes are used.

### PICTURE PEDIGREES

Sometimes you may want a copy of only one person in a group picture. Take the picture to a professional photographer and he will have the desired individual in what ever size you may desire. If you want to do the work yourself follow previous instructions. After the print is made you can trim away everything but the part you want.

Copying one face from a group picture becomes a necessity when you are making up a picture pedigree. This is also a most interesting phase of genealogy. For instance, start it with your children, then father and mother, grandparents and great grandparents and so on back as far as you can go. Form P9 is a picture pedigree sheet for use in our 9x15 binder. Or you may wish to use one of the plain heavy sheets and arrange them along your own ideas. We have seen them so arranged and then photocopied so that other members of the family may obtain them if they desire.

For your own or close relative picture groups you may want to arrange them in special sections, such as "Babyhood," "Schooldays," "Hobbies," "Married Life," "Travels," "Friends" etc. Each section may be divided by the use of separation sheets, which may be decorated with cut-out highly colored flowers and/or as much art work as your ingenuity permits. Guide Sheets for Book of Remembrance to fit the 9x15 binder are available from The Everton Publishers and other supply houses.

### CLEAN OLD PHOTOS

Proper handling of old photos will enhance their appearance. Quite often they are blotched and dirty. To clean them, dip a cotton pad in turpentine or "PM Solution" and rub vigorously. Turpentine may be purchased at paint stores, "PM Solution" at photo supply houses.

Many old photos are mounted on heavy cardboard. If you are going to have a copy made, there is no need to disturb the backing, just clean the photo as suggested. If you contemplate mounting the original photo on one of the sheets in your book, you will find it can be handled much better if the backing is removed. To do this, take a sharp knife; insert into one of the corners of the backing and tear away the corner to the back of the picture. Catch the edges along the torn part and continue to tear to the back. Repeat until you have enough of the cardboard backing removed to make the picture pliable and suitable for cementing to the plain sheet. Never try to run a knife or other sharp object under the picture or try to lift it from the backing. If you do, you will more than likely ruin it - the only picture of its kind that is accessible to you. If you have a picture of little value

it will be well to do a little practicing before trying it on a picture of greater value. By using this method it will only take you about two or three minutes to strip the backing off any of these old pictures. After the backing is removed you may find it desirable to trim the picture to fit it to the space on the page or to remove superfluous sections.

### THE PEDIGREE CHART

Many people unacquainted with research activities have looked on the pedigree sheet as the most important genealogical record. It does have its place, but in some respects is not so important as the family group sheet. The pedigree chart shows only part of the family record. From the Family Group Sheet comes the information for the pedigree sheet. However the pedigree chart is a good index of the research accomplishments on direct ancestral lines. In other words, in the pedigree chart you have a record showing direct ascent or descent. It does not show brothers and sisters, but parents, grandparents and great grandparents. And still, brothers and sisters are important factors in the identification of the family. They are shown on the Family Group Sheet.

After you have done considerable research work and have located most of your ancestors, say to the fourth and fifth generation, your pedigree chart becomes a guide for your future research. The fan-shaped ten generation pedigree chart, Form P12, with spaces for 1022 names of direct ancestors, is especially designed for that purpose. If you keep that chart abreast with your research continuously, a glance at it will tell you immediately in which direction you should devote your research activities. It measures 22 x 26 inches, and folds to 8½ x 14 inches so you can preserve and keep it ever handy in your binder.

Several kinds of pedigree charts are available from The Everton Publishers and other stores carrying genealogical supplies. The P1 and the P3 are for the 9x15 binder. The P1 takes five generations - names of thirty-one ancestors. Each sheet is so arranged that the pedigree may be continued for any number of generations simply by adding more sheets. The P3 measures 14x25 inches but folds into 8½x14 and is punched to fit the 9x15 binder. Eight generations may be listed on the sheet - 255 names. Form P2 is a duplicate of P1 but is print-

ed on lighter weight pink paper and is intended only as a work sheet. It can also be used in sending and receiving information through the mails.

Form P7 is a pedigree sheet designed for the 9x12 binder. It lists five generations - thirty-one names and has the similar system for extending the pedigree on following sheets mentioned previously concerning the P1. The P1 and P7 are printed on heavy rag bond paper, punched for their respective binders. The P8, a work sheet for the P7, is printed on light weight sulphite paper and is not punched.

Form P4, measuring 19x23 inches, lists eight generations 255 names. It is more of a display chart to demonstrate one sheet as many of your ancestors as possible. In that regard it is somewhat similar to P12, the ten generation fan shaped chart and the P3, listing eight generations.

Most researchers at some time or another have to write for information on a particular phase of their family line to some unknown individual. To many people letter writing is a difficult chore. They take too much time and space to express their need. Form P5 is designed to make such a task a most pleasant undertaking. On one side is a short printed letter asking for the needed information with spaces to insert a minimum of words. On the same side is a three generation pedigree chart on which the sender notes the names and the relationship of the persons whose data is desired. On the opposite side of the sheet is a four generation pedigree chart to be completed by the receiver of the inquiry and returned to the sender. A lot of time and bother is saved by all concerned by use of this handy sheet. Remember, P5 may save you hours of correspondence!

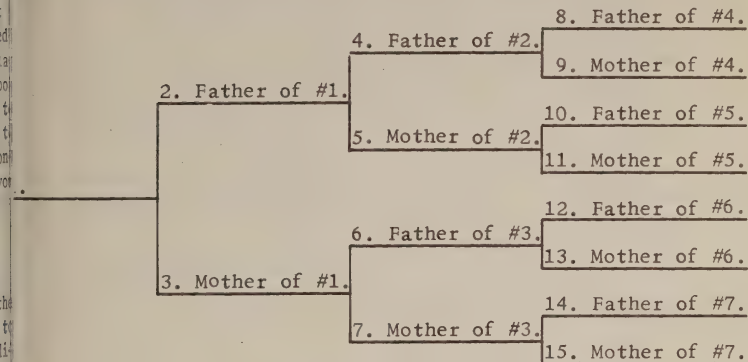
### LISTING NAMES ON THE PEDIGREE CHARTS

When looking at a pedigree chart for the first time the genealogical novice may feel bewildered and uncertain how to proceed. It should be remembered, first of all, that a pedigree chart is a genealogical tree, a table presenting all known ancestors of person No. 1. Brothers and sisters of one family may be listed in a group as No. 1 on chart No. 1, but all others listed must be parents, grandparents and great grandparents. The name in the No. 1 space on the first chart



may be your own, your spouse, your children, your brothers and sisters, your father or mother, or any one whose ancestry is to be traced. If you take one or all of your children for No. 1, it will be your family group pedigree chart, the only one of its kind in the whole world, entirely different than all others. It ties together your family and that of your spouse - only you and your children can claim it.

Each person has the most important part of his or her identifying data, such as the full name, when and where born, when married, and when and where died. As in the case of the Family Group Sheet, the married name of women should never appear on the pedigree chart - always it should be the maiden surname. The abbreviation of names - even the common ones such as Geo., Thos., Chas., etc - should be avoided on the pedigree and the Family Group Sheet. It is well to indicate on the back of the pedigree chart where the data was obtained. Refer to names by their number. The father of No. 1 is placed on line No. 2; the mother of No. 1 on line No. 3. The father of No. 2 becomes No. 4, the mother No. 5. The father of No. 3 becomes No. 6, the mother No. 7. By following this pattern all males will have even numbers and all females odd numbers, with the exception of No.1 which may be either male or female.



### AN UNLIMITED PEDIGREE RECORD

As previously mentioned charts Nos. P1 and P7 are designed to accommodate five generations which can be continued

by using additional charts. In using this system, fill out your pedigree on any one line until you come to the fifth generation which is represented by Nos. 16 to 31, inclusive. Indicate in the space provided that the line is continued on chart Number Two. Take your next chart, mark it No. 2 and place the name of the above mentioned person in the No. 1 position. You will also find a space on this sheet which refers back to the previous chart. Fill in the needed information showing that this person (No. 1) is the same person as No. 16 on Chart No. 1 - thus giving your reference directions backwards as well as forward. Continue on with the pedigree of the above person (No. 1 on Chart No. 2) as far as you care. When you again reach the fifth generation position on Chart No. 2, which of course, would be the ninth generation from the original No. 1, mark the next chart No. 3. Indicate in the proper places provided on the sheet that this person's pedigree is continued on Chart No. 3 and again make the back reference indicating that person's number on Chart No. 2. Continue this process as far as is necessary to record the information you have gathered on this direct ancestral line. You may then take another line on Chart No. 1 and follow it through in the same manner. It doesn't make much difference which ancestral line you trace first or the order in which they are traced so long as you indicate on each fifth generation name the sheet which continues that line and that your reference numbers on each chart are correct. The following examples may help you to understand the written direction

\*\*\*\*\*  
 Chart No. 1

1. You - - - - -

16. Aaron Brown  
 Continued on Chart No. 4

19. Mary Smith  
 Continued on Chart No. 2

26. William White  
 Continued on Chart No. 5

\*\*\*\*\*

Chart No. 2

Person No. 1 on this chart is  
 the same person as No. 19  
 on Chart No. 1

1. Mary Smith - - - - -

24. John Jones  
 Continued on Chart No. 3

Chart No. 3  
 Person No. 1 on this chart is  
 the same person as No. 24  
 on chart No. 2

. John Jones - - - - -  
 \*\*\*\*\*

Chart No. 4  
 Person No. 1 on this chart is  
 the same person as No. 16  
 on Chart No. 1

. Aaron Brown - - - - - 16. George Brown  
 Continued on Chart No. 6  
 \*\*\*\*\*

Chart No. 5  
 Person No. 1 on this chart is  
 the same person as No. 26  
 on Chart No. 1

. William White - - - - -  
 \*\*\*\*\*

Chart No. 6  
 Person No. 1 on this chart is  
 the same person as No. 16  
 on Chart No. 4

. George Brown - - - - -  
 \*\*\*\*\*

By following this system you can add to your pedigree as the information is gathered - some today, some tomorrow, and some next year. Pedigrees needing thirty or forty sheets are not at all uncommon. Occasionally some are found with one hundred to several hundred sheets. However, no matter what size it is, it is an easy matter to trace any family line either backwards or forwards. The important thing is to keep the charts in numerical order and to be sure the reference numbers are correct in both directions.

This method does not show at a glance the whole pedigree as do some of the specially drawn charts. But for permanent records these are more easily handled and better protected in substantial binder. Each chart has plenty of space with

each name for identifying information on each person as to birth, marriage and death. Additional leaves may be added as the lines are extended. Chart forms P1 and/or P7 lay the foundation for any special pedigree chart you may wish to construct, and assist you in organizing your research campaign.

Under ordinary circumstances only blood lines should be followed on the pedigree chart. However if you do find foster parents on your lines and wish to trace their ancestry because it is impossible to connect to the blood line, clearly indicate on your chart that they are foster parents. Record the truth - nothing else will stand the test of time.

As you become more acquainted with genealogical books and charts you will find some very complicated pedigree charts. Almost every one of these have been arranged in a special manner to show special connections. None of them show all the ancestors which might have been found as can be shown when using the above system. To make an explanation of the construction methods used to draw up these special pedigrees would take considerable space and would be of little value as each one would require special treatment and they are all different. Don't worry about them until you have to, if ever, then get an expert to help you if you can't figure them out for yourself. Simplicity and completeness are embodied in the system using Forms P1 and P7 more than in any other system we are acquainted with.

### FAMILY HISTORY SHEETS

Genealogy and history are closely connected. In many ways they complement and assist each other. In fact, it is difficult to separate them. Genealogists have learned it is well to keep a record of historical facts pertaining to family members. It enriches the family record, preserves notable family deeds, unites more firmly family members, freshens family traditions, assists in the identification of family members, and above all, adds interest to the genealogical record.

Often, when in a meditative mood, you have chuckled inwardly as almost forgotten incidents have passed in review before your inner eyes. If they were known to your children or children's children wouldn't they cause them to chuckle, too. And, yet, when some one suggests to you that you should writ

history of your life, you shrug your shoulders with the comment, "Oh, nothing of importance ever happened to me. My life is just a dreary repetition of uninteresting events." You better discard that notion right now. If you don't use a typewriter, you better take your pen in hand and write some of the things you can remember from your childhood and courtship days. As you get started, you will be surprised over the many incidents that come rushing through your mind. Your pen can't keep up with the onrushing memories of by-gone days. If you have a son or daughter or other relative acquainted with shorthand tell your stories to one of them. It would be better if the two of you were in a room alone, where nothing can disturb or interfere with you. In an hour you would have quite a bit of fascinating history. You could repeat that every day or so for a month or longer and you would have a priceless history to leave with your posterity.

If any member of your family has a recording machine, which are now in vogue, you may merely tell your story to it. Before starting you should make up a draft or an outline of the things you want to talk about.

Undoubtedly you can dot down a lot of things to write about, but here are a few to guide you: childhood, school days, memories of grandparents and other relatives, pranks, childhood home, visits to relatives in distant parts, church, lodge, and club affiliations, religious beliefs and activities, war record, military service, courtship, marriage, children, ambitions, disappointments, accomplishments, likes and dislikes, etc., etc.

Family History Sheets are available from most genealogical supply houses. S1 measures  $8\frac{1}{2} \times 14$ , S2  $8\frac{1}{2} \times 11$ , both are ruled and punched on a fifty percent rag bond twenty pound paper. It is a good practice to place the Family History Sheet following the Family Group Sheet - then with the pictures facing the front of the Family Group Sheets and the history on the back, the record of one family is complete.

#### ARRANGING AND UTILIZING YOUR RECORD FOR THE GREATEST SATISFACTION

Many advantages will be gained by using loose leaf sheets and binder for the preservation of your valuable records. You



can add to your book at will or re-arrange it as you may desire any time. You may find additional historical facts or discover some valuable pictures which you want to add to your collection. You can make such changes any time you desire. Additions to living families, new marriages or deaths can be added as they occur. The place for recording these events is the Family Group Sheet. The time for recording these events is immediately after they have occurred while it is still on your mind. "A stitch in time saves nine."

In putting your book together some order is necessary if you are to locate with ease the sheets you have compiled. Many have found it a good idea to place the pedigree sheets in the front of the book followed by their own family group pictures, record and history. After this they place the records of their married children, if any, and then the records of all ancestors and relatives in alphabetic order, using the husband's surname as a guide. If you find several husbands with the same surname, arrange them according to their age, the eldest first and so on. If a husband has had more than one wife, place wife No. 1 first, No. 2 second, and so on.

#### WHY A GENEALOGICAL RECORD?

It is a real honor to claim descent from pioneer ancestors. Many have traced their lines to progenitors who landed on the bleak shores of New England on November 20, 1620. Descendants of that brave band now belong to "Society of Mayflower Descendants." It was organized in December 1894 to preserve the memory, the records, the history, and all the facts relating to the "Mayflower" Pilgrims, their ancestors, and their posterity. All lineal descendants of the original pilgrims are qualified for membership.

Many societies have grown out of the desire to honor the memory of those stalwarts who fought for the independence of our nation. "The National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution," (DAR), and the "National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution," (SAR), two of the largest, have thousands of members proud of the part their ancestors played in the establishment of our beloved country.

All of the original colonies have similar societies, all of them dedicated to honoring the memory of the originators.

those desiring membership in these patriotic organizations must prove their eligibility with an authentic pedigree showing their descent from the claimed ancestors.

Your genealogical record will form the basis of the record necessary to join many of these organizations. You will be proud to prove that on your family tree are some who helped lay the foundation for this nation or performed other notable deeds worthy of unceasing praise.

### WRITE A HISTORY

Another use for the information you may gather and assemble in your genealogical record is as a basis for a printed book honoring the memory of your ancestors - giving their history and recording their descendants. Recognizing a great truth, Daniel Webster said, "He who careth not from whence he came, careth little whither he goeth." Your vision will be focused on the future by seeking the records of and venerating those who gave you your heritage. You are looking ahead by looking back.

### MICROFILMING

It may be that you will not be prepared to publish a book after your work of assembling your loose-leaf record, yet you recognize that something should be done to preserve it for generations to come. In such cases, you may find microfilming the solution to your problem. By this method your record can be put on a small roll of film at a small cost. If you take your record to a genealogical library they may be willing to make a copy for their own use at no cost at all to you. In most large cities are companies who make a business of microfilming. Look in the classified pages of the telephone book if you desire their services. A few microfilm copies placed strategically with genealogical libraries would assure the reservation of your records for all time.

But, what if you neither want it published or microfilmed? Well, the personal satisfaction of having compiled the record ordinarily compensates for all the time, effort and money expended in the pursuit of your family tree and the record of our relatives. It is a fascinating hobby, delving into history, geography, court records, church records - on familiar

ground as well as in foreign places. It has been reduced to a science and is now taught in many schools in many parts of the world. Once it is started, it is difficult to abandon. But it should be done right to derive the greatest pleasure. You will be on the right tract if you follow the instructions in this book. Practice will eventually lead to perfection.

## NOTES









## II

# HOW TO CONTINUE

Genealogy has attracted more people in the past ten years than ever before. During that time more ancestral information has been gathered than during any previous decade. More genealogies and family histories have been published. With such pronounced interest and increased availability of printed matter, genealogical research today is not the bugaboo it was even twenty or thirty years ago.

And, yet, genealogy is not easy to find. It still requires lots of ingenuity and long hours and months of diligent study. But a sincere researcher never gets discouraged. Although it takes a lot of work, he knows success seldom comes without planned and applied effort. If one method fails, another is tried until the needed information finally is found.

The suggestions that follow should be read and reread time and again since it is difficult to retain everything read in one sitting. One of the best memory systems is to tell someone else what you have read. After you have repeated it four or five times, it stays with you. In other words, if you want to keep anything, you must give it to others. The often you give it away, the more it remains with you.

### LITTLE EQUIPMENT NEEDED

If you are just beginning your genealogical research activities, you don't need to load yourself down with a lot of equipment. All you need is a ten cent notebook you can carry in your coat pocket, or, if a woman, in your handbag, and a few sharpened soft-lead pencils. If you use a mechanical pencil, it may be well, for the sake of insurance, to bring along an extra box of leads. If you are going to call on some relatives for whatever information you can pick up, you may take along a fountain pen, if you desire. But you should remember that most libraries prohibit the use of ink when copying from their books. If the pen leaks there is a chance some of the printed words may be completely obliterated. The most important part of your "equipment" is an inquisitive mind, a pleasant attitude, and a knack in asking questions.

## IT TAKES TIME TO FIND GENEALOGY

The suggestions offered here may help you find some of our ancestors. Again, they may bring you no results. No one can tell for sure where you can find genealogy. The best anyone can do is to suggest where you may find it. If you hire a professional genealogist, he will search where he thinks your records are. Regardless how careful he may be, he will find nothing if your records are not there. No reliable genealogist ever guarantees to find any particular record unless he definitely knows it is there. Hence, you should not feel discouraged or cancel the search, should you have the experience of paying for a search that brings no returns.

Likewise, you may write thousands of letters without results. Most of them may never be answered, the others have nothing to tell you. Many family events, such as marriages, births, and deaths were never recorded where we would expect them to be. If you fail to find them at once, don't quit, but try the harder. Undoubtedly they were recorded somewhere, and eventually you will find it, even if it should take years. By following the suggestions recorded here many people have found the desired results.

## ASK YOUR OWN FAMILY FIRST

It is not at all uncommon for the beginner in research activities to spend time and money in genealogical pursuits only to find that other members of the family have already searched and found the same names. To avoid such unnecessary waste of time and means always start your research in your own family. Here are some questions to which you should have the answers before going too far into your research.

1. Is some other family member searching for genealogy on your branch of the family?
2. What family member has more genealogical data than you have?
3. Does any branch of the family own an old family Bible containing any genealogical information?
4. Does any family member have in his possession copies of gravestone inscriptions in old, forgotten family grounds?

If yours is a large family scattered over many states, it may require many letters and more months to get the needed information. Besides uncles and aunts, you should write to cousins of the third, fourth, and fifth degree, as well as first and second cousins, and in-laws who may have records and information of some of your dead relatives.

In "A Guide for Genealogical Research," Archibald F. Bennett says that letters you send out for genealogical information should be "clean in appearance, clear in expression, concise in wording, convincing in tone, courteous in style, and correct in margins, spelling, grammar, paragraphing and punctuation."

Letters reveal your character, your personality, just as does your face and actions. Since you desire to make a good impression on the persons from whom you are seeking family information, you should be careful that the looks and the tone of your letter represent you precisely as you would want to present yourself personally to these individuals.

While we should remember that genealogical letters are not particularly love letters, it is nevertheless not amiss when writing to recall the effusion of Ella Wheeler Wilcox in her beautiful poetical story, "Maurine":

"Letters all blots, though finely written, show  
A slovenly person. Letters stiff and white  
Bespeak a nature honest, plain, upright.  
And tissuey, tinted, perfumed notes, like this,  
Tell of a creature formed to pet and kiss."

#### PERSONAL VISITS ARE BEST

Letter writing is a good way for you to gain the needed information, but personal visits are far better. Most people would rather talk than write. That's why thousands of letters go unanswered. If your grandparents or other older members of your family, like brothers or sisters of any of your grandparents, live even two or three hundred miles away, it would pay you in the long run, to visit with them.

Many experienced researchers spend their vacation periods doing research work in the community where their grandparents

great grandparents lived. They visit not only with relatives but with former neighbors or intimate associates of their ancestors, most of whom generally have something worthwhile to add to the data desired. On-the-spot research generally is productive of a wealth of information.

To be a successful genealogist you must be a willing listener. You must train yourself to ask short, direct questions, and then listen intently to the, perhaps, long drawn-out story of the interviewed relative. Be careful that you never offend or injure the feelings of the person questioned. Never mention anything to him that may be repulsive to him. On the contrary, do everything possible to gain his friendship, good will and confidence. Remember that you are trying to get from him family information unknown to you. Until you get that, let your conversation with him be strictly genealogical.

Keep your notebook handy while he is talking with you. As you listen, carefully select from his story the points of value and interest you need for your records. Write them in your notebook while he is talking. If dates and names are given, be sure to write them correctly, being careful to get the right spelling of names and places. Don't take anything for granted. Whenever you're in doubt, ask questions and record the answers.

If he has any old family Bibles or records, ask permission to see them. Copy from them whatever valuable family information they may contain.

Don't be satisfied with information received from one relative or a single source. Contact other family members and relatives and compare the information they give you with what you have already gathered. Never discard any information until you are sure it is wrong.

Sometime it may happen that the interviewed person seems loath to discuss some member of the family. You may feel he is hedging or hiding things from you -- that he wants to cover up things rather than to bare them. Assure him quickly that you are not particularly interested in any "sketetons-in-the-closet," that nothing like that will be mentioned or revealed by you in your records, but that you are primarily interested in getting the statistical information about the individual -



birth, marriage and death dates, and other pertinent facts about the family in question.

### PROVE FAMILY TRADITIONS

Tradition is a statement, opinion or belief, or a body of statements or opinions or beliefs, that has been handed down from age to age by oral communication, without the aid of written memorials. Many families have traditions that have come down from earlier days. In olden times there were no movies, no theaters, no radio, no television. During the long, dark nights of those years, the family gathered around the fireplace watching the burning logs. Older family members told and retold stories about the family ancestors and their accomplishments. Those stories grew with each telling and eventually developed into traditions to which the family has clung as valuable mementoes. Some of these traditions are true. Others are based on inaccuracies and the more vivid imaginations of the story tellers.

Never embrace any family tradition with too much enthusiasm. Search, investigate and prove every pretended relationship with men of high estate - statesmen, barons, nobles or royal family members. Carefully trace the tradition to its origin and it may appear more drab and common place than it did after years and years of industrious applications of an imaginary lustrous tint, continuously polished by an over-inflated ego. However, if the tradition is founded on fact, you will be able to extend that particular family line on your pedigree chart for several generations since such families have maintained printed genealogies for many centuries.

### PEDIGREES MUST BE CORRECT

An accurate genealogy is priceless. Diligence is the price paid for accuracy. All source material must be thoroughly searched and weeded. If the remaining material is complete it can be woven into an accurate family record. Just to scan the source material will not insure an accurate record.

Accuracy is of prime importance. Even though it may take a longer time, it will bring a lasting satisfaction. By employing all available sources of information errors can be eliminated and the work done well.

Every pedigree delineation must be based on facts. One little mistake may invalidate months of research on a wrong line. Too often tradition is built on misinformation and false hearsay. Let us caution you again to check carefully rumors or traditions before you start to incorporate them into your pedigree. Some people have the false notion that anything appearing in print is correct. The person who prepared the material for printing may have built the article on a wrong premise. If he were correct, the typesetter or the proofreader may have made an error. While reporters and newspaper workers don't make mistakes deliberately, sometimes they may be careless. In checking an obituary in an old newspaper, we found three glaring mistakes in one name. That's poor proofreading!

We have seen beginners in research extend an already started pedigree. They failed to check on the accuracy of the data given. They were unaware of the fact that the person who had started the chart had jumped at conclusions and had entered names and other data entirely foreign to that pedigree. Naturally all of that work was worthless and had to be discarded. Several months of hard work had to be eliminated.

There are thousands of persons with exactly the same name. In checking a name file in a genealogical library, we found one hundred different individuals bearing the name of Nils Rasmusson, all of them born at different times and different localities in Sweden. In one community we knew two men bearing the name of William West. One of them lived in the east part of town, the other in the west. To distinguish them the townspeople called one of them William East. But fifty years from now if the researchers are looking for them they will find both of them on the records as William West.

A woman in an adjoining state wrote us to help her find the name of her husband's ancestors by the name of Christopher Black who came from Germany to Maryland before the Revolutionary War. In reading her letter we said to ourselves, "There never was a man coming out of Germany with the name of Black." We checked several early records but were unable to find a Christopher Black. When we followed our first hunch on reading the letter, we found a Christopher Schwartz who had been named an Ensign in the armed forces supplied by Maryland for the war.

There are in America many Nelson families who originated in Sweden. Should you look for them in Sweden remember that the name is Nilsson. Many Families coming from various countries of Europe have Americanized their names after being here for a while. Be sure to take that into consideration when you are looking for your ancestors in their original habitat. Many of these foreign descendants know little or nothing about their mother tongue. They have only their names, perhaps wholly or partially anglicized, to remind them that their background is different from those of their neighbors.

Also, be sure to consider the possibility of a different spelling of any name if you have difficulty in extending your lines. Prior to the 20th century comparatively few people could spell their own names. They had to rely on the priest, the clerk of the court, the tax collector or other recorders to do the spelling for them. It is not unusual to find one person with the records of the church spelling his name one way, the court another way, the census another way and the vital statistics still another way. He pronounced his name to the recorder in each case - the recorder wrote it as it sounded to him. If the recorder had English training he wrote it the English way. If he was of French origin he brought the French influence into the spelling. In one case a family had been known by the name of De Mille for several generations in Dutchess County, New York. They moved to New Jersey and the pastor of the Reformed Dutch Church recorded their names as Vandermilt, reverting to the Dutch custom. And so it is with practically every name - you don't have to go very far back to find it spelled differently - sometimes entirely different.

As you add names to your pedigree, identify them with the names of the places in which they were born and died also the dates of birth, marriage and death. If your Family Group Sheets are complete, this should be an easy matter.

#### SPELL PLACE NAMES CORRECTLY

Most obituaries of foreign born persons printed in American newspapers contain wrong or misspelled place names. The reason, in most cases, is about like this: Grandma came from Europe before her teens. She could talk her native language, but couldn't spell. If and when anyone wanted to make a record of her birthplace, it was written as it sounded to the

American-trained ears of the writer when Grandma pronounced it. In ninehundred-ninety-nine cases of a thousand it was misspelled. Sometimes the spelling is so corrupt it is impossible to find the correct interpretation. The correct spelling of place names are of tremendous importance. Gazetteers are very useful in this connection. If your library does not have those you need, you may be able to have them get the ones you want from a lending library.

Another way to help untangle twisted up place names is to contact natives of those countries. Every American city has residents from almost every nation. Go to one of those born in Grandma's country and have him help you determine the correct spelling of her birthplace. They will feel honored you came to them for the assistance.

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Some American-born children of European-born parents have the erroneous idea that more dignity comes to the family if their ancestors came from the capital of their native land. And when the birthplace is unknown to them, they sometimes add an explanation, "It was near Oslo, or Berlin, or Stockholm, or Amsterdam, or Copenhagen, or London, or Paris, or Bern." And so, even though the place may be hundreds of miles from the capital. It muddles instead of clarifies the situation.

Let us repeat to emphasize a serious situation. Many pedigree charts contain incorrect place names. Some of these errors come from faulty spelling. Ridiculous mistakes occur when names are spelled as pronounced, and often the pronunciation is entirely wrong. This is true not only in case of foreign place names but of American place names also. In other cases carelessly written records have been miscopied time and again. Sometimes the names of an estate, farm or of little neighborhoods are given which are neither post offices nor churches. The post office name may be right, but it may be connected with the wrong county or state. It even occurs that names of rivers, canyons or lakes are given instead of the post office or parish. In most of the European countries are towns and localities in thirty or forty different parts of the particular country which bear exactly the same name. For that reason it is necessary that the name of the particular county accompanies the name of the locality. The same holds true in the United States. For instance, there is a Glenwood in at least twenty states in the union. Most of us know that Maine

and Oregon each have a Portland, but how many know there are Portlands in fourteen other states. The same holds true with every nation in the world, no doubt. To differentiate between them we must have the town or city, the county, and the state or country. Otherwise you would not be able to pursue your genealogical research correctly. You may be able in each of those counties to find families of your surname, but it is doubtful if any of them but those in the correct county or nearby counties would belong to your ancestors.

Since these designations, town and county, are different in the various languages, we present herewith a list of them to make your research work lighter:

State or Country	County	Town or City
Denmark	amt	by or stad
England	shire	borcugh or city
Finland	laani	kyla, kauppala or kaupunki
France	departement	village or ville
Germany	kreis	ort, dorf, or stadt
Iceland	sysla	sokn, baer
Ireland	shire	borough, city
Netherlands	provincie	dorp, stad
Norway	amt or fylke	by, sogn, stad
Scotland	shire	registration branch or city
Sweden	län	by, köping, stad
Switzerland	bezirk, kanton	dorf, stadt
Wales	swydd	pentre, terf, dinas

Be extremely careful that your pedigree chart is correct. If the personal names are known but the place names are unknown or wrong, it is impossible to do effective research. When errors are located in your record, be sure to correct all copies, so that the old error will not be recopied.

The dates should also approximate those belonging to other individuals in the similar brackets on the chart. That is to say, there should not be too great a variance in the birth and the marriage dates of the four grandparents, the eight great grandparents, etc. For instance, one pedigree chart we checked recently showed the greatest variance between the four grandparents to be twenty-seven years, between the eight great



grandparents twenty-nine years, between the sixteen second great grandparents thirty years, between the thirty-two third great grandparents forty-nine years. Generally the ancestors on your father's side are older than those of your mother.

### PROVE ALL WORK BEFORE CONTINUING

You can't be reminded too often that should you extend an already started pedigree chart, first be sure to prove the work done. Before you extend such a chart, you should be able to answer two questions: "Who placed this name on the chart?" and "How did he know it is correct?"

### DESIRED QUALITIES IN A RESEARCHER

Donald L. Jacobus, one of America's foremost genealogists, in his highly instructive book, "Genealogy as Pastime and Profession," says, "The genealogist should possess certain natural attitudes, sharpened by experience. He should be painstaking, thorough, and accurate. He should be able to weigh evidence; to assemble in logical order a host of details; to construct hypotheses and test them. He needs the detective instinct, and experience must have taught him which of several clues is most likely to lead him to his object. He needs imagination, trained down by long training, and directed by sound reasoning. Especially he needs an excellent memory. Granted this natural equipment, much study and special knowledge are essential.

"A genealogist should not be opinionated, but should always keep an open mind and be ready to admit, on occasion, that his first conclusion was a mistaken one. Those who fear that admission of error will damage their professional reputations as genealogists will not suffer much from any admission. Adherence to truth is more important than professional pride."

### YOU MUST WRITE LETTERS

Making personal visits in search of your genealogical data is undoubtedly the best method, but also the most expensive. Some letters must be written anyhow to bring together the needed information. Whether you live in a remote part of a desolate country section or adjacent to the largest library in a populous city, letter writing brings good returns to the researcher. However, it may also be the slowest method. Not

many people are inclined to letter writing. It is a chore they hesitate to undertake and therefore put it off as long as they can. That is the reason so many of the letters you send out go unanswered.

In writing your letters never mention anything about religion or politics. That may stir up a hornet's nest. Hundreds of thousands of American families today are genealogically minded. Hence it is absolutely unnecessary for you to tell why you are compiling your genealogy. Nobody particularly cares whether you are doing it as a hobby, that you are writing a family history, or that you want to leave with your children a knowledge of their heritage. You are gathering your genealogy - compiling your family tree - that is sufficient.

Unless you are writing to an intimate friend, don't write long, drawn-out letters - at least not the first ones you write to anybody. Make them brief, but to the point. State briefly and clearly what you are looking for. Give enough information as to names, dates and places to put the recipient on the right track. One of the easiest ways to explain relationships is to send a short completed pedigree chart, showing the particular individuals involved in your inquiry.

You will save a lot of time and effort when writing for information if you use our Pedigree Chart No. P5. One side of that chart contains a short pedigree form and a printed letter asking for information. The pedigree form is a three generation chart. If you are asking for information on your paternal side, you need only to fill in the upper blanks of the chart; if on the maternal side, only the bottom section of the chart. The printed letter contains five blank spaces for you to fill in with a word or two. The opposite side of the chart contains a four-generation pedigree chart which the recipient of your letter can fill in with the requested information.

Don't ask too many questions in your first letter. In subsequent letters, after relationship has been established, you may write more fully and more intimately. Then you may arrange your questions so that each one has a space following it for insertion of the answer. Always make it convenient for your correspondent to answer your questions with the least effort and in the shortest time possible. Courtesy demands that

you enclose in your letter a stamped, self-addressed envelope unless you are writing to a public official or other person who is granted funds for such supplies. You should always offer to pay for any expense which might be incurred by the person gathering and compiling the information you want.

Be considerate in your requests. Don't ask for the sun, moon and the stars. Nobody will ever send them to you! One woman just starting out on her genealogical research wrote a man to send her "all the records you have on the So-and-So family." With a chuckle he tossed the letter in his yawning waste basket, while he removed the three-cent stamp from the self-addressed envelope that had been enclosed with the letter. He deemed the request unworthy of any kind of a reply. For more than thirty years he had been gathering information on the So-and-So family until at that time his records were filling with almost twenty thousand individual names and the necessary data pertaining to them.

Had she been conservative and asked for information about one particular individual, it would have been sent to her gladly. Her letter revealed to him that she knew absolutely nothing about genealogical activities.

Sometimes your letters will go unanswered though you have used all the proper methods and your requests have been within reason. It is our opinion that many of these letters are not answered because the person who received them just didn't have the information to help you. At least let us hope this is the case.

Someone has said that the best way to get people to treat you nice is for you to treat them nice. Some researchers have had good success by sending a little gift in the letter, a handkerchief for a lady, etc. One man had some relatives in England who ignored his letters completely. He sent them a few cans of peaches. They didn't ignore him any more.

#### CONTACT PERSONS OF SIMILAR NAMES

When searching for your family genealogy, you should never overlook any opportunity to contact people who may give you valuable information. In every large city in the nation are persons with the same surname as yours. Some of them may be

distant relatives of yours. A short pleasant note identifying yourself by naming your father, grandfather, and great grandfather, in starting your relative hunt generally will bring some answers in the self-addressed stamped envelope you enclosed in your letter. If there is no relationship, they may refer you to someone elsewhere who may be a relative. Or they may tell you of some one in their family who is compiling a family genealogy.

But how are you to find these people of your surname? Nothing difficult about that, at all. Most libraries now days have in their files city directories and telephone directories from various parts of the country. If they haven't, you may have access to telephone directories in your local telephone office. At the office of your Chamber of Commerce, you may find city directories from many other cities.

The Genealogical Helper, a quarterly magazine, founded in 1947 has aided thousands of people all over the world. It is dedicated to helping more people find more genealogy. It is not confined to any particular section of the country but serves people in every state and many foreign countries. It is edited and published by the same concern publishing this booklet, The Everton Publishers, 526 North Main Street, Logan, Utah.

Three of the four yearly issues contain not less than twenty pages, eight-and-a-half by eleven inches. The September issue contains from sixty to considerably over a hundred pages and is called The Annual Exchange Edition. The March issue contains a listing of family associations in the U. S. with the name and address of the person to write to regarding their genealogical interests. The June issue contains the addresses of Genealogical Societies and Libraries in the various states. In each March, June and December issue is a "Question Box" in each one of which generally about sixty or seventy-five researchers ask for information on about two hundred fifty or three hundred different families on which they are working.

The first Annual Exchange Edition of The Genealogical Helper was published in 1950. Every year since then it has gained in popularity as thousands have found it pays to let the genealogical world know of their ancestor enigmas through its columns. Over the years there have probably been between eight and ten thousand people who have "registered" their

ants in the various Annual Exchange Editions - many have sent solicited testimonials of how they have received the answers they wanted through someone reading their notice and volunteering the information. Other thousands have benefited by contacting those who have placed their names in the "Helper."

When you send in your registration, your name, address and the lines you are working on will be printed. You will be assigned a number according to your position in alphabetic order with all other registrants. This section we call the Directory of Genealogists. Then your surnames are sorted with all the other surnames into what is called the Genealogist's Exchange. Thus all the lines you are interested in, with your number will appear in this section, with the numbers of all others working on the same lines, making it a simple matter to quickly locate the name and address of those persons you might wish to contact because of mutual ancestor interests. And as mentioned before, many thousands of others who have not registered will read your notice and may be able to help you. The Helper goes into hundreds of libraries, and as many as one thousand new subscribers have ordered it in one year, so you see it has a wide circulation.

Hundreds of researchers have extended their pedigrees many generations by utilizing the facilities offered in THE GENEALOGICAL HELPER. It is the most widely read genealogical magazine published. The subscription price is \$2.00 per year; \$4.75 for two years, and \$5.00 for three years, paid in advance. Single copies can be obtained at 50 cents each, with the exception of the Annual Exchange Editions, the September numbers, which are one dollar each.

Subscribers and non-subscribers are invited to register their genealogical interests in the ANNUAL EXCHANGE EDITIONS, but subscribers may save as much as \$1.00 over non-subscribers in their registration. The charge for registrations is \$1.00 for your name, address and five words, names or dates, and 10¢ each for additional words, names and dates. But, there is a deduction of 50¢ if you are a subscriber to The Genealogical Helper and another 50¢ deduction if you type your registration. Send for a free registration blank which gives several examples of how to write your registration and figure the cost. You will receive with it a catalogue listing all available back numbers of The Genealogical Helper and all the other



supplies which may be purchased from The Everton Publishers, 526 North Main Street, Logan, Utah.

### WHERE TO WRITE FOR GENEALOGY

A lot of personal and family information is available if we only knew where to go to find it. Although it takes a longer time, it is cheaper to write for that information unless you live in proximity to the old family home. Before addressing your envelopes, make out a list of the persons and organizations to which you intend to write. List the name and the complete address of each. After you are through with the list place it in your genealogical file so you can find it any time you desire to check it. When writing to strangers or organizations, it is always best to enclose a stamped self-addressed envelope for the expected reply. Don't be irritated if we remind you of that courtesy too often - we believe it is for your best interests. The following list is only suggestive. You may think of many more.

Relatives, all kinds, everywhere.

Friends of the family, all dates.

Residents and former-neighbors of the old home town.

Postmaster of the above, to locate relatives.

Names found in newspapers.

Names from directories.

City recorders, to locate records.

County judges, or county clerks, about marriage bonds or licences.

Family genealogists on your surname.

Genealogists living near the old home town.

Genealogical book stores for family and county histories.

Genealogists who search census records.

National Archives for early census.

Quaker researchers.

Revolutionary War soldiers.

Immigration Bureau for arrivals.

Persons of your surname.

Genealogical Libraries.

Bureau of Vital Statistics, each state capitol.

Newspapers for classified advertisements and old obituary notices.

LDS Church Historian's Office, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Rectors of English Parishes.

Genealogists searching Great Britain Census.

Dominion Archives for Canadian census.

"Letters to the Editor" or forums of newspapers to locate unknown friends or relatives of the old home town.

### WRITING TO PUBLIC OFFICERS

No uniform method of record keeping is used by town and county offices. Some have cemetery or burial records that began many years ago. Some have birth records. Others have printed records of births, marriages and deaths, as well as other valuable information about the early settlers of the community. In each case it would be well to write the city recorder and ask him for the information you want. If he does not have the records you want, he will direct you where to write.

The same is true of the county records. Various counties have used different methods of record keeping. Many counties throughout the United States have printed county histories with a lot of genealogy. Some have good records of wills and deeds and civil court actions. From all of these a great deal of genealogical information can be culled. If you find they have wills or other records pertaining to your family, a photostat copy will cost very little. A letter to the county clerk will bring from him the information you desire.

### USE LABOR SAVING DEVICES

To locate a lost relative sometimes you have to write to many people. It takes a lot of time and effort to write the same kind of a letter to fifty or a hundred persons. It will be easier on your nerves to have the letter mimeographed. If you have a typewriter you can cut the stencil yourself, thus cutting the cost materially. Almost every county seat will have a typewriter service equipped with mimeograph material. That way you can cut the cost of your letters down to a cent or two each. In some cases it may pay you to include a pedigree chart to give the recipient a better idea of your family connections. We again refer you to the p5 pedigree chart mentioned in the previous chapter - it will save a lot of labor, will clearly state your wants and make it easy for your correspondents to answer. Possibly you can make up your own letter and chart to serve your purposes even better.

## FAMILY GENEALOGISTS

There are no more willing cooperators in this work than the family genealogists. They are active in this pursuit for the same reason that you are working in it. The easiest way to learn of them and their addresses is to secure a copy of one of the Annual Exchange Editions of THE GENEALOGICAL HELPER. Many libraries in the nation are subscribers to that magazine. If they are not, suggest to them to subscribe to it now, or you can send for a copy yourself. Remember, also, that the each March issue of the "Helper" since 1956 has had a list of family organizations and it is intended that each March issue from now on will continue this feature.

You may greatly enrich your records by writing to all those compiling data on the families shown on your pedigree chart. This is especially true if their family and your family, the original families, lived in the same state. Like you, those people are compiling their own family genealogy, and they have access to information not printed in any book.

## HOME TOWN GENEALOGISTS

A genealogist living where your ancestors resided generally has access to records unknown to you. He is undoubtedly a member of a county historical society which has spent years in collecting data on the early inhabitants of the county. He has access to birth and marriage records, death and cemetery records.

Sometimes you may get a lot of information for nothing. However, you should remember that it takes a lot of time to search the records. If you get a letter telling you of the available material but that it will cost you a certain amount of money for the time involved, accept the offer, if you can afford to pay for it and the offer seems reasonable.

Family genealogists oft times, have had limited experience in research. Generally they have been concerned with the records of one family only. Like the carpenter who has built only one house, they lack experience. Learning to be a good genealogist is like learning to be a carpenter or a lawyer. You can't learn it in a few easy lessons in a few weeks or months. It takes time and effort and perserverance. Years

practice, diligent application, will make you proficient, if you have the capacity to learn.

Most researchers occasionally find a knotty problem which bumps them. The quickest way to get it solved may be to engage the services of an expert. A professional genealogist, one who has spent years in research, who has searched for many family lines in many places and who is a specialist in the genealogy of one particular part of the country or of one special kind of records, often can solve a hard problem quickly because he knows just where and how to look.

Time has been a great aid to the researcher. What years ago appeared as an insurmountable problem can be solved easily today. Thousands of old records hidden away in unknown places have been discovered. They have been indexed and made easily available to the researcher. They have cleared up many problems that previously baffled the searcher.

#### WRITE TO GENEALOGICAL LIBRARIES

Good results have been obtained from writing to genealogical libraries. The librarian knows what is in the library. With a minimum of effort she can find the data wanted. If you send a stamped envelope you will receive a courteous reply in most cases. Past experience indicates most librarians will attempt to find the information you are seeking, if it does not entail too much searching.

Information regarding residents of their home county is a specialty with most libraries. For that reason it may be well to write the library in the state and county where your people lived. Many times the small local libraries have information not obtainable in the larger libraries.

When you write to a library do not send a list of names. Ask about the ancestry of just one man or a man and his wife. Make identification easy by giving names of persons desired and whatever statistical information you have about them.

The easiest way to find genealogy is to find a printed book that gives the results of research done by others. Men some time spend a lifetime and a small fortune in searching for their family history and getting it printed in book form.

When it is printed you can buy the book for five or ten dollars, even though thousands of dollars have been expended to get it printed. You may even be able to borrow it from the library.

### PRINTED FAMILY HISTORIES

During the past fifty years or more thousands of people have become interested in genealogy. Doctors, lawyers, educators, workmen in various fields, housewives, and office workers, in fact, people in all walks of life have suddenly become interested in searching for their ancestors. The desire to find out something about their progenitors seems to have struck them all at once. Enthusiastically they have searched among family relics, histories and official records. They have gathered information tirelessly for twenty or thirty years or more to satisfy the urge that has constantly been with them, spurring them on in their efforts to locate every source of information possible. Many of them have expended many thousands of dollars to secure their records. Generally few of them become satisfied with their work until they have produced a printed volume for the safe keeping of their hard-earned history.

With the invention of new printing methods these family records can now be produced to fit almost any purse - they can be mimeographed, lithographed or letter-press printed.

One of the neatest and most interesting we have seen was also the easiest understood. It was the work of an architect and was built around our Pedigree Chart No. P8 and Family Group Sheet No. F2. Each sheet was first typewritten. Interspersed among these sheets were plain bond sheets, S5, on which were typewritten family and personal histories about the individuals mentioned on the preceding charts. This matter was typewritten in two four-inch columns on each sheet. The families were arranged and mentioned in the following order: The author, his wife and their children, his parents and their children, his grandparents and their children, his great grandparents and their children, his great great grandparents and their children, etc., etc. Picture pages were also included.

If the wife's family is to be included that can be done following the completion of the husband's family in the same



anner.

Other family histories begin with the oldest known progenitor and comes down step by step to the present. In some cases each individual mentioned has been ingeniously numbered. For instance, if the first progenitor known is numbered 1, his first child, regardless of sex, becomes 11, the second 12, the third 13, etc. If someone is of the tenth or eleventh generation, the number may be one such as this: 1253-10-264. Let me explain this numbering: No. 1 is the original ancestor thus far known; the figure 2 indicates the second child of No. 1; the figure 5 indicates the fifth child of the preceding No. 2; the figure 3 indicates the third child of the preceding No. 5; the number 10 indicates the tenth child of the preceding No. 3 (only numbers above ten are hyphenated); the following No. 2 indicates the second child of the preceding No. 10 and so on. Only the direct descendants in the family are numbered. Wives and husbands of the direct descendants are mentioned only, but not numbered. With this method, no two descendants of the same individual can have exactly the same number.

### LIBRARY CATALOGUES

More and more libraries are printing catalogues of the books they have in their various departments. The names of family histories and their authors are always included. If such catalogues are not available it is sometimes possible to learn from the librarian of any of the libraries in or near the locality of your early families whether or not histories of those families are available. If they refuse to let you borrow the book you may be able to hire some one there to check it for you to determine if any of your relatives are included. By getting the name and address of the publisher of the book you may be able to purchase a copy, or gain access to it.

It often costs less to buy a genealogical book than to hire someone to copy the information you need. It is always more satisfactory to own a book than to borrow it, if it contains much information for you. Today there are more family histories than ever before. Because only a limited number of copies of such histories are printed, the cost is much higher than the popular novel which are printed by the tens or hundreds of thousands. A genealogical book that looks like a

dollar book may sell for \$5.00 or more. Still, if you can buy a book for \$5.00 you cannot afford to pay for getting it copied.

If you live in or near a large city, it will always pay you to spend several hours in a second-hand book store once in a while. Browse around, thumb through book after book to get the general idea of their contents. Some time you'll find something that is just exactly what you want. Do the same thing in libraries you visit.

### BORROWING GENEALOGICAL BOOKS

One of the privileges that comes with joining some genealogical societies is that of borrowing books from their library even if you live thousands of miles from it. The annual dues generally are around \$15. Besides that you have to pay the postage both ways on the books you borrow. If you are interested write to the society for information as to costs, etc. One of the foremost of these societies is the New England Historic Genealogical Society, 9 Ashburton Place, Boston, Mass. The dues entitle you to the magazine published quarterly. The society owns one of the largest genealogical libraries in the United States.

If you join some of the patriotic societies, such as the Sons of the American Revolution, or the Daughters of the American Revolution you may also have access to information they have gathered over a hundred years or more.

Sometimes libraries in smaller cities are able to borrow books from the state library or other large institutions. Contact your librarian and ask her to help you get what you would like to obtain. Always treat her with courtesy and consideration and she may help you in ways unknown to you.

### RECORDS IN NATIONAL ARCHIVES

**WAR RECORDS.** Every state in the union which furnished soldiers for the Revolutionary War has histories containing the names of these men, and the branch of the service in which they were enlisted. In 1818 Congress passed an act establishing the first service pension law in the United States and provided pensions for all who had served at least nine months and were in indigent circumstances. In 1820 the War

Department published the names of those who had applied for this pension. They were listed according to the states in which the enlistment was made. In 1955 the Southern Book Co., 10 North Charles St., Baltimore, Maryland, reprinted this valuable list containing more than 17,000 names. If one or more of your early American ancestors participated in the Revolutionary War and later received a pension, the names should be in that book. The names from each state are arranged in alphabetic order, making it easy to find the names in which you are interested. If they did not apply for a pension you may be able to find the names in the rosters published by the various states.

More often than not, the applications of these soldiers contain a lot of valuable genealogical information. Sometimes it pays the researcher to obtain at a reasonable cost a photostat copy of the application. The pension records are in the National Archives in Washington, D.C. If you can't personally visit the Archives, it is necessary for you to employ a researcher to search the records for the needed information. The Historical Societies in the respective states often times have valuable information about these men also.

Most libraries throughout the United States have on their shelves copies of the state histories containing the information about the soldiers of the various wars of the United States, and the earlier Colonial America. If your ancestors date to the earliest days of America they may have been participants in some of the following wars fought here: King William's War, 1690 to 1697, fought mainly in Canada; Queen Anne's War, 1702 to 1713, also fought in Canada; King George's War, 1744 to 1748, conducted on this side of the Atlantic mainly on the island of Cape Breton, between Nova Scotia and Newfoundland, where the French military post of Louisburg was captured by the British in 1745, but returned to the French in 1748; French and Indian War, 1745 to 1763, involving Ohio and Quebec, through which England gained control of everything east of the Mississippi River; the Revolutionary War, 1775 to 1783, which brought about the founding of the United States of America; the War of 1812, declared by the United States against Great Britain, and fought in diverse places, north and south, and brought about no new borders; the Mexican War, 1846 to 1848, which gained us the territory now including several of our western states; the Civil War, 1861 to 1865, the conflict

over slavery between the north and the south; the Spanish American War, April 1898 to August 1898, which added to our ownership the Phillippines, Puerto Rico and Cuba.

**CENSUS RECORDS.** A census, a registration of the names of all inhabitants, has been taken in most countries since the days of the Roman Empire. It was to comply with that practise that Mary and Joseph left their home in Nazareth to go to Bethlehem to be counted among the descendants of David, at the time of the birth of Christ. Since then it has been practised in all countries under various names. In Europe it is done under the auspices of the dominant church, as well as by the respective governments.

Since 1790 the government of the United States has conducted a census every ten years. At first only requiring the name of the head of the family, while indicating the number of persons in the family within specific age groups, it now lists not only the complete name but age of each person, his address and vocation or profession, and other information. The 1790 census was taken in all of the seventeen states then existing. Since then each state as it has been created has been included in the succeeding enumerations.

Fifty years must elapse after the taking of a census before it is removed from the "confidential" list and made accessible to the public, making the 1900 census now available. However, only a few libraries have the 1880 census (the latest microfilmed) and most of them go back to an earlier date if they have them at all.

**NATURALIZATION RECORDS.** All foreign born residents of the United States have had the opportunity to become citizens of this nation by observing certain stipulations, which have changed from time to time. A record of these naturalizations have been kept since 1740. If the naturalization took place before 27 September 1906, the search for it should be conducted in the office of the respective county clerk; after that date information may be obtained from the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization, Washington 25, D.C.

The naturalization paper contains the following description of the holder: age, height, color, complexion, color of eyes, color of hair, and visible distinguishing marks; name,

name of spouse and residence; names, ages and places of residence of minor children; and the name of the country from which the holder came. Earlier naturalization certificates also gave the place and date of entry of holder to the United States. In this way naturalization records direct attention to passenger lists maintained in the National Archives.

### PASSENGER LISTS

Among important books of the earliest arrivals of persons in America are John Camden Hotten's "The Original Lists of Persons of Quality; Emigrants, Religious Exiles, Political Rebels, Serving Men Sold for a Term of Years; Apprentices; Children Stolen; Maidens Pressed; and Others Who Went from Great Britain to the American Plantations 1600-1700, with their Ages, the Localities Where They Formerly Lived in the Mother Country, the Names of the Ships in Which They Embarked, and Other Interesting Particulars," printed originally by Mr. Hotten in London, 1847; reprinted: Empire State Book Co., New York.

Charles Edward Banks, "The Planters of the Commonwealth - Study of the Emigrants and Emigration in Colonial Times: to which are added Lists of Passengers to Boston and the Bay Colony; the Ships which brought them; their English Homes, and the Places of their Settlement in Massachusetts - 1620 - 1640, printed in Boston by the Riverside Press for Houghton Mifflin Co. in Park Street near the Commons, 1930.

Strassburger and Hinke, "German Pioneers - Original Lists of Arrival in Philadelphia, 1727 to 1808, three volumes, 1934.

"Emigrants via Holland," Genealogist Magazine (new series,) published in London, volumes 23 to 26, 1907 to 1910.

I. Daniel Rupp, "30,000 Emigrants to Pennsylvania - German, Swiss, Dutch, and French, 1727 to 1776," 1931.

Charles Henry Pope, "Pioneers of Massachusetts," 1900.

Walter Allen Knittle, "Early 18th Century Palatine Immigration," 1937.

John C. Evjen, "Scandinavian Immigrants in New York, 1630



to 1674, with Appendices on Settlements in Mexico and South America, 1530 to 1640, and in Canada, 1619 to 1620." 1916.

Jonathan Pearson, "First Settlers of Schenectady, N.Y., 1662 to 1800," 1873.

New York Historical Collection, volume 18, "Roll of Free-men of New York, 1675 to 1866 with indentures of apprenticeships, 1694 to 1707 to 1727."

"Early Settlers of Georgia, prior to 1741," 1949.

"Huguenot Emigration to Virginia," edited by R. A. Brock, Virginia Historical Society Publications, volume five, 1886.

Ora Eugene Monnette, "First Settlers of Piscataway and Woodbridge, N.J., 1664 to 1714, includes source records and genealogical foundations on New England, New Hampshire, Massachusetts; also England and Scotland progenitors with West Indian migrations, especially French Protestants from France before 1700."

Ethel Stenwood Bolton, "Immigrants to New England, 1700 to 1775."

John Farmer, "First Settlers of New England, Genealogical Register of."

Swem, "Virginia Historical Index," (look under emigrants, passengers, etc.) two volumes.

Henry F. Waters, "Genealogical Gleanings in England," two volumes.

Noyes, Libby, Davis, "Genealogical Dictionary of Maine and New Hampshire," five parts.

Indexes to New England Historical and Genealogical Registers.

Donald Lines Jacobus, "Index to Genealogical Periodicals." (In indexes see particular family names or localities of interest to your families.)

Charles Edward Banks, "English Emigrants to New England, 1620 to 1650."

Samuel G. Drake, "Founders of New England as found in the British Archives."

The National Archives also have the passenger lists of vessels from foreign ports arriving in Baltimore, 1820 to 1919; Boston from 1883 to 1899; New Orleans from 1820 to 1897; and New York City from 1820 to 1919; lists of sailors on vessels of American Merchant Marine from 1916 to 1941, and lists of numerous persons formerly employed by various agencies of the American government.

### LAND RECORDS

Of equal value to statistical information, such as birth, marriage and death records, as genealogical information are the land records and wills. They reveal, often times, relationships not otherwise recorded. These records are not difficult to obtain. You may have a photostat copy at a reasonable cost from the clerk of the county in which your ancestors lived. To help find the information you must give the time in which they lived there and their full names.

To get similar information from Europe it is best to hire a professional genealogist in the particular country, or find some place where the microfilms of the records are available.

### THE HANDY BOOK FOR GENEALOGISTS

As you start to do research in specific localities you want to know considerable about that part of the country. It will be advantageous for you, for instance, to know about migrations to and from that section - you will want to know about the formation of the counties, where their records are kept, who to write to, etc.

Much of this information is found in The Handy Book for Genealogists, published by The Everton Publishers and probably available through the merchant you purchased this book from. It contains maps of the 48 states and many foreign countries which show the boundries of counties. It tells when the counties were formed and the parent county or territory it was

formed from. It lists the county seats and capitals where records of births, marriages and deaths are kept, also who to write to for certified copies or information recorded there. It tells when many of the countries and counties started their records and the type of records available.

This type of information will give you inestimable help in putting you on the right track to get the data you need. You will be able to quickly decide where to go or who to write to to get enlightenment on official records such as wills, deeds, court records, vital statistics, etc. Much other general information on the various states and European countries is given such as population, migrations, libraries, genealogical societies, etc., making it one of the most popular general genealogical books ever printed. Almost 30,000 are now in use.

J. S. a professional genealogists of Washington, D. C. wrote, "Send another copy of the Handy Book for Genealogists. Mine is almost worn out from constant use."

#### EARLY SPELLING OF NAMES

Every surname may be spelled in several ways. The researcher should try to know all of them. You may be proud of your family name - justly so - but do not imagine that it has always been spelled as it is now.

As a warning to tyro researchers to weigh carefully the spelling of early century family names, let us recall that the familiar Kress name has been written in twenty-one different ways by priests and recorders of Europe, namely, Krehs, Kresz, Kresze, Kreshe, Kresse, Kresso, Crezzo, Creso, Cresso, Chresos, Chrehse, Cresse, Chreshe, Crese, Cresze, Cres, Cras, Cresen, Creseno, and Cresonis.

What is the reason for so many different spellings of names? Not so many hundreds of years ago few people could read and fewer could write. The spelling of a family name was not of any particular interest to members of the family. The minister or the lawyer or the landlord or the county clerk spelled the names that came to them in their line of duty as they sounded to them. Any way they were spelled drew no comment from the family members. It is not particularly strange that each one who wrote the name may have spelled it in a new

ay, a different way. The same name may be spelled one way in the church record, another way in a deed, a third way in a will and a fourth way in the cemetery record, etc., etc.

Whatever names you are interested in try to find out the any different ways they may be spelled. When you come across the different varieties in your research, don't toss any of them aside, but take note of them and keep them in your record. They may come in handy some time. If you pass up any of the different varieties of spelling, you may have to retrace your steps later and pick them up.

### WHENCE CAME SURNAMES

Strange as it may seem, surnames have not always been used to designate a particular family. Early Bible characters, for instance, had only one name, such as Seth, Noah, Abraham. It was not until the days of Moses, when the population had grown into millions, that it became necessary to distinguish individuals having the same given name. There was Abraham, the son of Izhar, the son of Kohath, the son of Levi, recognizing four generations; there was Joshua the-son of Nun; Jair the son of Manasseh. By the time of Christ, the custom of adding surnames had become common. We read of Simon Bariona. The word Bar meaning son, it would be Simon son of Jonathan, to put the later Scandinavian touch to it, Simon Jonasson. About that time are also noted the locality and the character descriptive names, such as Simon of Cyrene, and Simon the Galot.

In the Roman heyday we find the aristocratic families rather generous with their use of names, giving each person a Christian name, a clan name and a family name. Thus we meet Gaius Julius Caesar, Marcus Tullius Cicero, Publius Vergilius Maro, and many other similar three-part names.

With the fall of the Roman culture and the ascendancy of barbarianism names went back to the simple standard.

According to Prof. Osborne J. P. Widtsoe, on whose "An Introduction to the Study of English Surnames" these paragraphs are based, surnames have originated in the following ways; patronymic, derived from the father's name; local, from the designation of the property owned, or from some local peculi-

arity of the home; occupational, from trades or occupations followed; official, from some rank or office held; or nicknames.

France adopted surnames about 1000 A.D.; England, at least among the leading families, about the time of William the Conqueror. The Doomesday Book reveals the early use of surnames. Before that time it was common to speak of a man as the son of his father. In Wales was used the word ap, meaning son of, as ap Rice, ap Evan, etc. When ap came before a vowel sound, the two words were combined, resulting in a new name, as Pugh from Ap-Hugh, Price from Ap-Rice, Bowen from Ap-Owen, Pritchard from Ap-Richard, Powell from Ap-Howell, etc.

Similarly surnames were derived from the French prefix fitz, coming from the Latin filius meaning son, such as Fitzsimon, Fitzgerald, Fitzpatrick, etc., or from the Gallic mac, also meaning son, resulting in McFarland, MacDonald, McMaster, etc.

The Norman-French diminutives ot and et have formed many surnames, such as Emmett from little Emma, Eliot from little Elias, Marriot from little Mary, Wilmot from little William; also the diminutives on and en have formed Alison from the son of little Alice; Huggins, the son of little Hugh, Robinson, the son of little Robert.

More names have been derived from localities than anything else. John of Gaunt (Chent) became John a Gaunt, and then John Gaunt; or Henry of Hull became Henry a Hull and then Henry Hull; Jack of London became Jack a London and finally Jack London; Richard of Lancaster, Richard a Lancaster, Richard Lancaster.

Contraction of words have created these cycles in names: John at the Brook, John atte Brook, John at Brook, John a Brook, John Brook. When studying the old original records, it is well to remember that the name will no doubt appear in one or the other of these designations. One who lived near some oak trees first became atte Oaks, n Oaks, Noakes or Nokes. It is easy to see the derivation of Bywater, Bywood, Bytheway, Bygates, Byatts, or Fieldman, Fielding, Bridgman, Beecher, Beechman, Churcher, Churchman, Kirkman, Wood, Atwood, Openshaw (an open small woody covert), Ogden (hog den), Swinden, Graves, Cluff, Knowles (tree-less gently-rising grassy slopes). Tillers of the soil have been named Farmer, Plowman, Gardiner,



Hillman, Mower, Cropper, Dyker, Dykeman, Drayner, Marler, Kerman, Beeman, Beaman, Beman, Woodman, Hewer, Herd, Hurd, Heard, Stotherd, Stoddard, Shepherd, Goddard, (goat herd) Winart, Hoggart, Soward, Thatcher, Hillyer (from hillier, a woofer), Tyler, Slater, Slatter, Cotter, Cotterel, Cotterell, Miller, Milne, Milner, Mills, Smith, Wright, Cartwright, Wagner, Driver, Chapman, Chipman (the buyer), Packman, Paxman, Weaver, Wolman, Woolsey, Webster, (female weaver), Dyer, Brewer, Brewster, Tapper, Tapster, Potter, Crocker, Chandler (candlemaker,) Forester, Forster, Foster, Woodruff, (guard of the woods), etc.

### CLUES IN NAMES

Unusual Christian names often furnish a clue to which family a group may belong. For instance, one of the early Hales was named Jonathan. This Jonathan has thousands of descendants now, scattered far and wide. Wherever you find descendants of this Jonathan you are apt to find a Jonathan Hale in the proximity. In unrelated Hales families this is more than likely not the case. There are some names, such as John, Thomas, James, etc., that are common in almost all families and one could not get a reliable clue from such. Of course, there must be exercised even with the most unusual names as there is no proof unless corroborative evidence is found.

When you find a record of a name that sounds like a surname, that is often the surname of his mother or his grandmother. This clue is worth investigating.

### APPROXIMATING DATES

Quite often you may find among your relatives one whose birth date is not available. To place such a one in relation to other names on your chart it is advisable to use an approximate date of birth. It is always well to take into consideration the marriage date of the parents, if that is available, and the birth dates of other children in the family.

Statistics have been gathered from thousands of families in various countries and the following figures represent the average of the whole group. The average age of fathers at the birth of the first child is 26 years and of mothers it is 22 years. If you have the birth date of only one child and do

not know which child it is, first or a later one, the average age of the father will be 32 years and of the mother 28 years. Remember that these figures are averages only and will be wrong more often than right. Count the approximate age at marriage at 25 years for the man and 21 years for the woman. If you have the death date you are fortunate but you cannot approximate the birth date from that unless the age at death is given. Approximate dates should be marked "about" and it is well to indicate how the approximation was arrived at.

## NOTES









COMMON OR CANON LAW  
RELATIONSHIP CHART

B = Brother  
or Sister  
C = Cousin  
CP = Common Progenitor  
GGN = Great Grandnephew  
or Great Grandneice  
GGS = Great Grandson  
or Great Granddaughter

GS = Grandson or  
Granddaughter  
N = Nephew or Neice  
R = Times removed  
S = Son or Daughter

C = Consin

CP = Common Progenitor

GGN = Great Grandnephew  
or Great Grandneice

GGS = Great Grandson  
or Great Granddaughter

GS = Grandson or  
Granddaughter

N = Nephew or Neice

$$R = \text{Times removed}$$

S = Son or Daughter

# III

## RELATIONSHIPS

There are at least two accepted ways of figuring relationships. One is called the Common or Canon Law method, and the other the Civil Law method. Both agree when figuring the direct or lineal descent. They differ only in figuring the collateral relationships. As the Common or Canon Law method is now in general use and gives a more accurate description of "cousin relationship," we will not consider the Civil Law method, but present for your use a chart, especially prepared for this publication, which shows (according to the Common or Canon Law), the relationship of descendants to a progenitor to the tenth generation. Also the relationship between his descendants, in any combination of degrees from him, down to and including the tenth generation.

### HOW TO USE RELATIONSHIP CHART

You will note that the two upper columns are outlined in heavy lines. These are the common progenitor and his descendants. "CP" stands for common progenitor, the one who is the head of the two lines of descendants. "S" is his son or daughter as the case may be; "GS" his grandson or granddaughter; "GGS" his great grandson or granddaughter; "2GGS" his second great grandson or granddaughter, and so on down to his eighth great grandson or granddaughter.

All the diamonds inside these heavy lines show the relationship between his descendants. By following columns "1" from both sides of the chart we find they cross on the "B" diamond, showing that the sons of the common progenitor are brothers. By following columns "2" to the center we find they cross at the "1C" diamond, indicating that grandsons of the common progenitor are first cousins to each other. And so on down: his great grandsons are second cousins; his second great grandsons are third cousins; his third great grandsons are fourth cousins, etc.

To this point few people have trouble in figuring relationships. It is when they start to figure the "cousinship" and "times removed" that they have difficulty. But with this chart you will find no trouble with any combination up to the

tenth generation, and by following the pattern set by this chart you can go as many generations as you desire. Say you want to figure your relationship to a distant cousin. You are eight generations removed from the common progenitor, or his sixth great grandson. Your "distant cousin" is six generations removed or his fourth great grandson on another line. To figure your exact relationship simply follow columns "8" on the one side and "6" on the other to where they cross and you find "5C 2R" indicating you are fifth cousins twice removed.

If you want to find your relationship to the son of your fifth great grandfather, follow columns "1" and "7" which show you are his fourth great grandnephew (4 GGN). Likewise, you are a first cousin six times removed (1C 6R) to the grandson of your sixth great grandfather.

This method of figuring relationships is in general use by most courts of the country and was recently adopted for use of the patrons of the Genealogical Society of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

As additional aids to understanding terms used in relationship descriptions we give the following:

The parents of your father or mother are your grandfather or grandmother and you are a grandson to them. (GS)

The parents of your grandfather or grandmother are your great grandparents and you are a great grandson to them. (GGS)

The parents of your great grandmother or great grandfather are your second great grandparents and you are a second great grandson to them, etc., etc., (2GGS)

The children of your brothers and sisters are your nephews and neices (N) and you are uncle or aunt to them.

The children of your neices and nephews are your grandneices or grandnephews (GN) and you are granduncle to them.

The children of your grandnephews and grandneices are your great grandnephews or great grandneices (GGN) and you are great granduncle to them.

Your father's brother or sister is your uncle or aunt and you are a nephew or niece to them. (N)

The children of your uncle or aunt are your first cousins and you are also their first cousin. (1C)

The children of your first cousins are first cousins once removed to you and you are the same to them. (1C 1R)

The son of your third great grandfather is your second great granduncle and you are a second great grandnephew or niece to him.

The children of your second cousins are your second cousins once removed and you are the same to them.

The grandchildren of your second cousins are your second cousins twice removed and you are the same to them.

The great grand children of your second cousins are your second cousins thrice removed and you are the same to them.

The second great grandchildren of your second cousins are your second cousins four times removed and you are the same to them.

A simple formula for figuring cousin relationships by the above method is this: Call the common ancestor "0" and count down to the subjects; subtract one from the smaller of the two figures - this is the cousin relationship. Then subtract the smaller number from the larger and this gives you the times removed. Example: one subject is seven steps down from the common ancestor, the other is four steps down - one from four is three, so the cousinship is third cousins, and four from seven is three (three times removed) making them third cousins three times removed (3c3r).

#### Another example:

Subject No. 1 is 9 steps down from the common ancestor.

Subject No. 2 is 6 steps down from the common ancestor.

$9 - 6 = 3$  times removed. So they are fifth cousins three times removed. (5c3r).

Of course, if the steps down from the common ancestor are the same you simply subtract 1 from that number and it gives you their cousinship and there are no times removed to be figured. Remember also that the common ancestor is never counted when figuring the steps down to the subject, just as it appears on the chart on page 59.

## WHY YOU NEED "THE HANDY BOOK FOR GENEALOGISTS"

"If I had had the "Handy Book" several years ago it would have saved me many long hours of research and answered thousands of questions I have had to dig out the hard way. Even now I find it to be one of the most used genealogical reference books I own." This was an unsolicited testimonial from a person who has done much professional research. Thousands of others have found this same help in their search for ancestors through the information assembled in "The Handy Book for Genealogists" by George B. Everton, Sr. and Gunnar Rasmussen.

The data it contains is segregated and listed under the 48 States and most of the European Countries. You are given a brief history of each; told when their vital records were started; where their records are kept; who to write to, etc. The counties of each state are listed with the county seat, date of organization, parent county, population, what census reports are available, their libraries and in many cases books are listed telling you where vital information may be had.

You will also find a map of each state showing their counties. As you begin research you will find it is extremely convenient to know what counties border the one you are working on as that may give you a clue as to where to go next.

As an example of how it may help you we give the following: Your ancestor came from Hickman, Ky. which is the county seat of Fulton County. If you turn to page 55 in the "Handy Book" you find that Fulton County was formed in 1845 so all records since that time are found at Hickman. You also find that Fulton was organized from Hickman, and Hickman was organized from Caldwell and Livingston in 1821; Caldwell from Livingston in 1809; Livingston from Christian in 1798; Christian from Logan in 1792; Logan from Lincoln in 1792; and Lincoln from Kentucky County Va. in 1780. You also find that Kentucky County Va. was so designated in December 1776. So you see you must go to the records of one or more of these other counties if your progenitor was there prior to 1845 and you can follow right on back for each change that was made almost pin-pointing the place you must look for his records. Send to THE EVERTON PUBLISHERS, Box H-9, 526 No. Main, Logan, Utah, for a free catalogue listing this book and many other research aids.



### "THE GENEALOGICAL HELPER" CAN HELP YOU

"You get results when you place your problems in The Genealogical Helper." So wrote one of the thousands of enthusiastic subscribers to the "Helper." No other genealogical publication reaches so many genealogists, so it is altogether natural that results are forth coming if your problem is answerable.

In attacking your problem you should first gather as much information as possible from relatives and friends. Find all you can about the particular line you desire to extend. If it is the parents of one of your ancestors find all you can about his or her brothers and sisters - where they lived, when they were born, married and died, etc. Next get one copy of the last Exchange Editions of the "Helper" and check to see if anyone else is working on this same line. You do this by looking for the surname in the "Genealogists Exchange" and then turning to the "Directory of Genealogists" to get the name and address of the person interested. You may find many persons are interested in your surname and again you may find only one or two. Each one who registers is given a number in the directory and that number is placed with the surname in the exchange so it is a simple matter to locate all who have registered their lines or other interests.

The next thing you should do is to write those persons you find listed who might be interested in your line. Of course, if it is a common name and they say their people came from Alabama while yours came from Maine there would be little use of writing. But if your people came from the same general area there is a chance you may be connected.

If you still don't get the information you need, you should then place a small advertisement in "The Genealogical Helper." Registrations in the Annual Exchange Editions, published each September, are the most popular way of advertising but you may also place an ad in the other three issues as well. Then your wants will be broadcast to thousands of others and you will have the help of many on your problem.

Write to THE EVERTON PUBLISHERS, Box H-9, 526 No. Main, Logan, Utah, for a free catalogue giving prices on advertisements, back numbers and other genealogical services.

## GET A COMPLETE GENEALOGICAL HOBBY KIT

A good workman needs good tools. And so it is with genealogists. If you keep your records on any old kind of paper and then stuff them into drawers, cubby-holes or envelopes all over the place you will soon loose interest and your research will lag because of lost time in looking for your material. But, with well designed sheets properly filled out and protected in a good binder and all placed in a substantial case you can keep them in while at home or on trips, your interest will continually grow and you will be proud to display your work wherever you go.

THE EVERTON PUBLISHERS can supply you with all your needs for recording and preserving your records. Their sheets have become the standard among many groups of genealogists. Their binders and cases are well designed, modest in price and of the highest quality. And they have assembled much of this material in to several complete "Genealogical Hobby Kits" which sell considerably below the price you would pay regularly. Some kits have the best binders and cases, others have the cheaper ones; some have more and some have less sheets. Send today for a catalogue listing the kits and many other genealogical aids - it is free for the asking. Just send a card to THE EVERTON PUBLISHERS, Box H-9, 526 North Main St., Logan, Utah.

# IV

## Dictionary of Genealogical Words, Terms and Abbreviations

This dictionary of genealogical terms and abbreviations is the largest ever presented to aid the novice or professional genealogist. It includes Latin, law, general words and phrases, abbreviations and hundreds of words from the languages of most of the European countries, all arranged in alphabetical order for ease of use. The inclusion of the many foreign words with the English is a new innovation for this type of publication but we are sure it will be much easier for you to find their meanings with this arrangement, especially when you find them interspersed with English as is sometimes the case.

References are made in the case of some terms as to where additional information may be found. A system has been devised to indicate which abbreviations are recognized by Webster's New International Dictionary and those not officially approved at this time on many of the words. If you find an asterisk(\*) preceding a word you will know that word is not approved officially at this time. Where you do not find the asterisk, the word may or may not be approved. Many abbreviations not approved officially are in general use today by genealogists and may some day receive recognition through constant use. Others are abbreviations of the past - which at times give the researcher considerable trouble because of their obscure meanings. Latin terms and abbreviations are included because it was the dominant language of schools, courts and churches during olden times and its influence is still felt in many records of modern times.

In the case of some words, only those meanings pertaining to genealogy are listed. No attempt has been made to segregate the meanings as to whether the word used in that sense would be a noun, verb, verb transitive or intransitive, adjective, adverb, etc. In some cases only the old or obscure meanings are given.

The following dictionaries were used in the compilation: "Webster's New International Dictionary", Second Edition, Unabridged, G. C. Merriam Co., 1949; "The American College Dic-

tionary", Random House, 1951; "Handy Dictionary of the Latin and English Languages", David McKay Co., Philadelphia, 1948; "Cassell's Latin Dictionary", Funk and Wagnalls Co., N. Y. 1953 printing. The books listed under "Explanation of Terms and Symbols" were also used as well as others, including "Proving Your Pedigree" by Archibald F. Bennet, published by the Deseret Sunday School Union Board, 1955 and "A Basic Course In Genealogy" Vol. 1, by Gardner, Harland and Smith, published 1958, Bookcraft, Inc.

Your comments, suggestions and corrections will be welcomed for future editions.

### EXPLANATION OF TERMS AND SYMBOLS

\* - the asterisk indicates abbreviations not recognized in Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, G. C. Merriam Co., 1949. Examples: 1. adm.; \*admin.; admr.; admstr., indicates all except "admin." are recognized as proper abbreviations of "administrator". 2. in the case of the abbreviation "an.", you will find listed \*annus; anno. This indicates that "an." is recognized for anno but not for annus. 3. k.= \*killed; king., indicates that "k." is a proper abbreviation for king and not killed. Nevertheless, you will find in some of the old records that "k." is used for killed. It may be used for other words as well, as it would be almost impossible to gather all abbreviations that have ever been used in genealogical records - attempt has been made only to gather and list the more common ones. In the abbreviations of countries, states, cities, etc., no attempt has been made to distinguish those recognized and not recognized.

ABC = "The ABC's of American Genealogical Research", by E. Kay Kirkham, published by Deseret Book Co., 1955.

(Aus) = Austria.

(Be) = Belgium.

(Can) = Canada.

(D) = Danish or Denmark.

(Du) = Dutch or Netherlands.

(E) = English or England.

(Fi) = Finnish or Finland.

(Fr) = French or France.

(G) = German or Germany.

GGR = "A Guide for Genealogical Research", by Archibald F. Bennett, published by Genealogical Society of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, 1951.

1953 HB = "The 1953 Handy Book for Genealogists", by George B. Everton and Gunnar Rasmuson, published by The Everton Publishers, 1953.

[Ic) = Icelandic or Iceland.

[Ire) = Irish or Ireland.

[It) = Italian or Italy.

[L) = a Latin word or phrase.

[Ne) = Netherlands.

[No) = Norwegian or Norway.

p. = page. pp. = pages.

(q.v.) = the Latin abbreviation for "quode vide", meaning "which see".

(qq.v.) = the Latin plural of "which see". In other words when you find (q.v.) following a word, if you will turn to that word you will find additional information on the subject; (qq.v.) means to look up the words preceeding.

[Sc) = Scotch or Scotland.

[Sp) = Spanish or Spain.

SR = "Search and Research", by Noel C. Stevenson, copyright 1951 by Forrest Cool.

[Sw) = Swedish or Sweden.

SYA = "Searching for Your Ancestors", by Gilbert-Harry Doane, published by University of Minnesota, second printing, 1952.

[Sz) = Swiss or Switzerland.

[W) = Welch or Wales.

NMIA = "Ways and Means of Identifying Ancestors", by Evan L. Reed, published by Ancestral Publishing & Supply Co., 1947.



- a. = \*administration; annus (qq.v.); about; age.  
 A./Agder. (No) = Aust/Agder.  
 aar (D) (No) - year.  
 ab. = \*abbey (q.v.); about.  
 ab. (W) - son.  
 A./Bard. (Ic) = Auster/Bard-astrandarsysla.  
 abavus (L) - second great grandfather; ancestor.  
 abbey - a monastery ruled by an abbot or a convent ruled by an abbess. Abbr. - \*ab.; abb.  
 abbr.; abbrev. = abbreviated abbreviation.  
 abjure - to renounce upon oath; to forswear; disavow. To abjure the realm was to swear, or take oath, to leave the country and never to return without leave of the king.  
 abjurer - one who abjures (q.v.).  
 abortivus (L) - stillborn.  
 abruptio (L) - breaking off; divorce.  
 Abstract Books - books which list individual entries chronologically by district land office. (ABC p. 76).  
 abstract of title - a summary of the history of the title to land, showing liabilities and charges subject to the same.  
 abstract of will - a summary or an epitome of the will. In the genealogical sense an abstract of a will gives only the parts of the will which help in determining relationships, locations, etc.
- abt. = about.  
 abuela (Sp) - grandmother.  
 abuelo (Sp) - grandfather.  
 acc. = according (to); account accompanied.  
 ach (W) - pedigree.  
 achter-kleindochter (Du) - great-granddaughter.  
 achter-kleinzoon (Du) - great-grandson.  
 ad. = addatur (q.v.).  
 AD = \*archdeaconry (q.v.).  
 A.D. = Anno Domini (q.v.).  
 a.d. = ante diem (q.v.).  
 adcon. = \*archdeacon; \*archdeaconry (qq.v.).  
 add. = addatur; adde (qq.v.).  
 addatur (L) - let there be added; add. Abbr.-ad.; add.  
 adde (L) - add. Abbr. - add.  
 adj. = \*adjoining; adjourned.  
 adlig (G) - noble.  
 ad loc. = ad locum (q.v.).  
 ad locum (L) - to or at the place. Abbr. - ad loc.  
 adm.; admin. = administrator (q.v.); administrative.  
 administration - the settling of an estate by one appointed by the proper court. Abbr. - \*a.; \*adm.; \*adom.  
 administrator - the person appointed by court to settle an estate, either of one who is alive and proved incompetent, or an intestate (q.v.). He differs from an executor as he is appointed by the court, whereas the executor is appointed by the deceased and approved by the court. Should an executor be proved incompetent or otherwise unable to serve, the court may

appoint an administrator in his place. Abbr. - adm.; \*admin.; admr.; adms.; admstr.

mr. = administrator (q.v.).

om. = \*administration(q.v.).

opt - to take voluntarily a child of other parents to be in the place of, or as one's own child.

option - the act of adopting

.; aet. = aetatis (q.v.).

gidius (L) - Giles.

elizia (L) - Alice.

eltester, aelteste (G) - eldest.

tas (L) - life-time; age; generation.

tat. = aetatis (q.v.).

tatis (L) - of age. Abbr. - ae.; aet.; aetat.

tatula (L) - very tender childhood.

fidavit - a sworn statement in writing, sworn to before proper authority. Abbr. - afft.

finit - relationship by marriage between a husband and his wife's blood relations, or between a wife and her husband's blood relations; in-law relationship

ft. = affidavit (q.v.).

o (Sp) - year.

sd. = \*aforesaid.

t. = \*after; afternoon.

e (Fr) - age.

ée (Fr) - aged.

H. = Anno Hebraico (q.v.).

ne (G) - ancestor.

mentafel (G) - pedigree.

Hun. (Ic) = Austur/Hunavattnssysla.

dinsetä (Fi) - granduncle.

äidintäiti (Fi) - grandaunt.

ail hendaïd (W) - 2nd great-grandfather.

ainé, aînée (Fr) - eldest.

äiti (Fi) - mother.

Akerhs. (No) = Akershus.

Ala. = Alabama.

Alanus (L) - Alan.

Alberedus, Aluredus (L) - Alfred.

alder (D) (No) - age.

älder (Sw) - age.

äldst, alst (Sw) - eldest.

aldste (D) - eldest.

Alesia, Aleysia (L) - Alice.

Alienora (L) - Eleanor.

alienus (L) - another's; foreign; contrary; averse; hostile; insane; distracted.

alleg. = \*allegiance (q.v.).

allegiance - the relation of a feudal vassal, or liege man to his superior, or liege lord (qq.v.); the tie or obligation of a subject to his sovereign or government. Abbr. - \*alleg.

Aloysius (L) - Lewis.

Alpes/Marit. (Fr) = Alpes/Maritimes.

als. = alias.

alt- (G) - old.

Alta. = Alberta.

alter (G) - age.

alumnus (L) - foster son.

Älvsbg. (Sw) = Älvsborg.

Amabilia (L) - Mabel.

amateur genealogist - one who cultivates the science or study of genealogy as an avocation for personal pleasure or gratification, without thought of monetary reward; not a professional.

The matter of skill or ability has no weight, necessarily, in determining amateur or professional standing.

Ambrosius (L) - Ambrose.

Amia (L) - Amy.

amicus (L) - friend, ally, lover; patron; counsellor.

amita (L) - father's sister (aunt).

amita magna (L) - grandfather's sister; grandaunt.

amt (D) - county.

amt (No) - older name for county.

an. = \*annus; anno (qq.v.).

Anabilia (L) - Annabel.

ancêtres (Fr) - ancestors.

ancestor - one from whom a person is descended; any person of lineal or collateral relationship from whom property has been derived by descent. (an "X" is used in front of the name of a child on some family group sheets to designate one's ancestor).

anciano (Sp) - aged.

ancient district (Sc) - area larger than a county, as Galloway (included the countries of Wigton, Kirkudbright and southern parishes of Ayrshire), or Angus (included Forfarshire and part of Perthshire).

An. Do. = \*Anno Domini (q.v.).

Andreas (L) - Andrew.

anetavle (D) - pedigree.

anghyfreithlon (W) - illegitimate.

Angl. (W) = Amglesey.

Anicetis Civitas (L) - In

Dorsetshire.

änka (Sw) - widow.

änkeman (Sw) widower.

änkling (Sw) widower.

annhriod (W) unmarried.

Anna (L) - Anne.

année (Fr) - year.

anni (L) - years.

anno (It) - year.

anno (L) - in the year. Abbr. - an.

Anno Domini (L) - in the (specified) year of the Christian Era. Abbr. - A.D.; An.Do.;

\*Anno. Dom.

Anno Hebraico (L) - in the (specified) Hebrew year. (Add 3760 to the Christian year). Abbr. - A.H.

annor (L) - see annus.

Anno Regina Regis or Reginae (L) - in the year of the King's or Queen's reign. Abbr. - A.R.R.

anno regni (L) - in the year of the reign. Abbr. - a.r.

annosus (L) - aged, old.

annos vixit (L) - he lived (so many) years. Abbr. - a.v.

annus (L) - year; season; year's produce; age. Abbr. - a.; \*an.; \*ano.; (also anno, annor).

ano. = \*another; \*annus (q.v.).

Ano. Dom. = \*Anno Domini (q.v.).

anonyma (L) - stillborn daughter.

anonymus (L) - stillborn son.

anno (L) - in the year of.

antavla (Sw) - pedigree.

ante (L) - before.

ante diem (L) - before the day. Abbr. - a.d.

ante-hac (L) - before this time

earlier.  
 antenato (It) - ancestor.  
 antepasados (Sp) - ancestors.  
 anthônus (L) - Anthony.  
 Antona Borealis (L) - North-  
 ampton.  
 Antwerp. (Bel.) Antwerpen.  
 anus (L) - old woman.  
 o - (W) - son of.  
 paunaris Civitas (L) - In  
 Devonshire.  
 pp. = apprentice (q.v.); \*ap-  
 proximately.  
 prentice - one who is bound  
 by indentures or by legal  
 agreement to serve another  
 person for a certain time,  
 with the view to learning an  
 art or a trade. Abbr. -app.  
 oud (L) - at; by; near; with;  
 among; in; before; in the  
 time of.  
 quo (L) - of or from whom.  
 r (Sw) - year.  
 r. = anno regni (q.v.).  
 aldus (L) - Harold.  
 amis, Aranus Civitas (L) -  
 Dorsetshire.  
 biter - judge, umpire.  
 chaic script - handwriting,  
 or characters used in hand-  
 writing, belonging to or  
 having the characteristics  
 of an earlier or more primi-  
 tive time.  
 chdeacon - the chief deacon.  
 Abbr. - Archd; \*arches (pl).  
 \*arches (pl.).  
 chdeaconry - the office,  
 state, tenure or residence  
 of the archdeacon; a sub-  
 division of a diocese  
 (Church of England). Abbr.  
 - \*AD; \*adcon.

arches. = \*archdeacons (q.v.).  
 archives - places in which  
 public records or historic  
 documents are kept; public  
 records or documents pre-  
 served as evidence of facts.  
 archivist - a custodian of  
 archives or records.  
 Arcturus, Artorius (L) -  
 Arthur.  
 ardal (W) - country.  
 Ariz. = Arizona.  
 Ark. = Arkansas.  
 armifer (L) - bearing arms or  
 weapons; shield bearer.  
 armiger - formerly, an armor-  
 bearer, as of a knight; an  
 esquire. Later, one next in  
 degree to a knight, and en-  
 titled to armorial bearings.  
 armigerous - bearing (hearl-  
 dic) arms.  
 arms - the hereditary ensigns  
 armorial of a family, con-  
 sisting of figures and col-  
 ors borne in shields, ban-  
 ners, etc., as marks of dig-  
 nity and distinction. (GGR,  
 pp. 217 - 223).  
 Arn. (Ic) = Arnessysla.  
 A.R.R. = Anno Regina Regis  
 (q.v.).  
 arrière grand-mère (Fr) -  
 great-grandmother.  
 arrière grand-père (Fr) -  
 great-grandfather.  
 2<sup>me</sup> arrière grand-père (Fr) -  
 2nd great-grand father.  
 3<sup>me</sup> arrière grand-père (Fr) -  
 3rd great-grandfather.  
 4<sup>me</sup> arrière grand-père (Fr) -  
 4th great grandfather.  
 arrière petite-fille (Fr) -  
 great-granddaughter.

- arrière petit-fils (Fr) - great-grandson.  
 arrondissement (Fr) - division of a departement or county (in Belgium a county; unit for the registration of vital statistics).  
 arrondissement (Ne) - civil district.  
 A. Skaft. (Ic) = Austur/Skaf-tafellssysla.  
 A. Sonbg. (D) = Aabenraa/Sønderborg.  
 atavus (L) - great great grandfather's father; third greatgrandfather; ancestor.  
 atque (L) - and ; and also or even; and too; as much as if; than; yet; nevertheless.  
 atqui (L) - but; yet; notwithstanding; however; rather.  
 attest - to bear witness to; to certify; to affirm to be true or genuine.  
 attorney, letter of - see letter of attorney.  
 Augusta Trinobantum, Augusta (L) - London.  
 Augustinus (L) - Austin.  
 authentic - having a genuine origin or authority, as opposed to one that is false, fictitious, counterfiet, or apocryphal; genuine.  
 autobiography - a biography written by the subject of it; memories of one's life written by oneself.  
 a.v. = annos vixit (q.v.).  
 ava, avola (It) - grandmother.  
 avia (L) - grandmother.  
 aviomies (Fi) - husband.  
 avioton (Fi) - illegitimate.  
 avo, avolo (It) - grandfather.  
 Avona Mediterranca, sive Borealis (L) Northampton.  
 avunculus (L) - (maternal) uncle.  
 avunculus major (L) - grandmother's brother; granduncle.  
 avus (L) - grandfather; ancestor.  
 b. = born; \*birth; bachelor (q.v.); brother (q.v.).  
 ba. = \*baptized (q.v.).  
 baban (W) - Infant.  
 baby (Du) - infant.  
 bachgen (W) - boy.  
 bad (G) - Bath Spa, health resort.  
 bach. = bachelor (q.v.).  
 bachelor - a knight who followed the standard of another, either because of his youth or of having too few vassals of his own; a man who has not married. Abbr.-b.; bac; \*bachr.  
 bachr. = \*bachelor (q.v.).  
 baer (Ic) - city.  
 bambino (It) - infant.  
 banns - a notice of a proposed marriage, proclaimed in a church or other place prescribed by law, in order that anyone may object, if he knows any impediment to the marriage. Also - bans; banns of matrimony.  
 bans - see banns.  
 bap. = baptized, (q.v.).  
 baptisata; baptisatus (L) - baptized.  
 baptisatus, baptisata (L) - baptized.  
 baptisma; baptisus (L) - baptism.  
 baptized - having had the rite



- of baptism. Abbr. - \*ba.;  
 bap.; bapt.; \*bp.  
 aptizo (L) - baptize.  
 arbatus (L) - bearded; adult.  
 arn (D) (No) (Sw) - child.  
 arnebarn (D) - grandchild.  
 arne-barn (No) - grandchild.  
 arne-barnsbarn (No) - great-grandchild.  
 arne-barns gutt (No) - great-grandson.  
 arne-barns pike (No) - great-granddaughter.  
 arnlös (Sw) - childless.  
 arnlös (D) - childless.  
 aron - orig., one of a class of tenants in chief of the king or other feudal superior holding by military or other honorable service. Later, baron became restricted to the king's barons who were summoned to the council by writ; a nobleman. Heraldry, a husband; as, baron and feme = husband and wife. (see feudal system).  
 artholomeus (L) - Bartholomew  
 ase (G) - cousin.  
 aseborn - of low parentage; born out of wedlock.  
 attesaro (It) - baptized.  
 attesimo (It) - baptism.  
 audwinus (L) - Baldwin.  
 äuerlich (G) - peasantlike.  
 autizado (Sp) - baptized.  
 .C. = before Christ (67 B.C. = 67 years before Christ).  
 .C. = British Columbia.  
 .du/Rh. (Fr) = Bouches/du Rhône.  
 bearing - (usually plural) any single emblem or charge in an escutcheon or coat of arms (qq.v.).  
 Bearrokskira (L) - Berkshire.  
 Beatricia, Beatrix (L) - Beatrice.  
 bedaget (D) - aged.  
 Beddeford (L) - Bedfordshire.  
 Bedeforda (L) - Bedford.  
 Bedfordia (L) - Bedford.  
 Beds. (E) = Bedford.  
 bedstefader (D) - grandfather.  
 bedstemofer (D) - grandmother.  
 bedyddiwyd (W) - baptized.  
 begraven (Du) (G) - buried.  
 begravet (D)(No) - buried.  
 bejaard, oud (Du) - aged, old.  
 bene quiescat (L) - may he rest well. Abbr. - b.q.  
 benyw (W) - woman (in So.Wales)  
 bequest - act of bequething, or leaving by will; also, that which is left by will.  
 Berceia (L) - Berkshire (See Berks.Pub.A.Vol.37, p. 34).  
 Bercheria (L) - Berkshire.  
 Berkeia (L) - Berkshire.  
 Berkeria (L) - Berkshire.  
 Berks. (E) = Berkshire.  
 beste-far (No) - grandfather.  
 beste-foreldre (No) - grandfather and grandmother; grandparents.  
 bestemor (No) - grandmother.  
 bet-overgrootvader (Du) - 2nd great-grandfather.  
 bet-over-Overgrootvader (Du) - 3rd great-grandfather.  
 bet-over-over-overgrootvader (Du) - 4th great-grandfather  
 bezirk (Sz) - county.  
 bibliography - the description of books and manuscripts, with the notices of editions dates of printing, etc.  
 biennium - a period of two

- years.
- bill of sale - a formal instrument for the conveyance or transfer of title to goods and chattles.
- biography - the written history of a person's life.
- bis - a duplicate; repetition; a replica.
- bis (L) - twice; in a two-fold manner.
- bisabuela (Sp) - great-grandmother.
- bisabuelo (Sp) - great-grandfather.
- bisava (It) - great-grandmother.
- bisavo (It) - great-grandfather.
- bisnieta (Sp) - great-granddaughter.
- bisnieta (Sp) - great-grandson
- Blestium (L) - Monmouth.
- blwyddyn (W) - year.
- bndsmn. = \*bondsman (q.v.).
- bo. = \*born; \*bought; \*bottom.
- bondsman - a slave; villein; serf; a surety on a bond; one who is bound for another. Abbr. - \*bndsmn.
- bonedd (W) - pedigree.
- bonus (L) - good; kind; high; honourable.
- Borg. (Ic) = Borgarfjardarsysla
- Bornhm. (D) = Bornholm.
- borough - among the Anglo-Saxons, the enclosure protecting a house; a fortified house; a fortified group of houses; later; a town, or urban constituency sharing in the election of a member or members to Parliament.
- bounty land warrant - a right granted for military service involving a specific number of acres of unallocated public land. (ABC p.75; SR p.19).
- bovate - an obsolete English unit of land measure, varying from 7 to 32 acres.
- Boyd's Marriage Index - an index to many of the early marriages of England.
- bp. = \*baptized (q.v.).
- b.q. = bene quiescat (q.v.).
- br.; bro; = brother (q.v.).
- Brandbg. (G) = Brandenburg.
- brawd (W) - brother.
- B./Rhin (Fr) = Bas/Rhin.
- Brigida, Brigitta (L) - Bridget
- bro (W) - country.
- broder, bror (D) = brother.
- broder (Sw) - brother.
- broderdatter (D) - brother's daughter (niece).
- brodersøn (D) - brother's son (nephew).
- broeder (Du) - brother.
- bro-i-l; bro-il.; bro.il. = \*brother-in-law (q.v.).
- bror (No) - brother.
- brotsdotter (Sw) - brother's daughter (niece).
- brorson (Sw) - brother's son (nephew).
- brother - son of your father & mother; one of a common family; in a more general sense a fellow man. Abbr. - b.; br.; bro. (see SYA p. 140 for instability of use).
- brother-in-law - husband of your wife's sister; husband of your sister. Abbr. - \*bro-i-l.; \*bro. il.; \*bro.-i-l. (see SYA p. 140).
- bruder (G) - brother.

runsw. (G) = Brunswick  
(Braunschweig).  
Basses/Alpes (Fr) = Basses/Alpes  
Basses/Pyr. (Fr) = Basses/  
Pyrenees.  
Buckingham (L) - Buckingham-  
shire.  
Buckinghamia (L) - Buckingham.  
Bucks. (E) = Buckingham.  
Bedford (L) - Bedford.  
Buitenechtelijk (Du) - ille-  
gitimate.  
Bur. = \*buried.  
Burg (G) - castle.  
Burgenld. (Aus.) = Burgenland.  
Burgher registers - registers  
maintained as proof of citi-  
zenship in a given town in  
Switzerland. (GGR p. 262).  
Buskd. (No) = Buskerud.  
Bustum (L) - tomb, sepulchral.  
By (D) - city, town.  
By (No) - small town, village.  
C. = circa; circum (qq.v.).  
Ca.; ca.; circa. = about (or  
around a certain year).  
Ca. = circa (q.v.).  
Cadaver (L) - dead body; corpse.  
Cadet (Fr) - youngest.  
Cado (L) - to be slain; to a-  
bate; to decay; to end; to fail.  
Cecillia (L) - Cecily.  
Cecilius (L) - Cecil.  
Cedes (L) - slaughter; murder;  
persons slain or murdered.  
Caelebes (L) - unmarried;  
single.  
Caelebs (L) coelebs = unmar-  
ried.  
Caerns. (W) = Caernarvon.  
Caith. (Sc) - Caithness.  
Caius (L) - Kay.  
Calendar, Old Style - see Ju-

lian calendar; double dating.  
calends - the first day of the  
Roman month; a calendar; a  
record; a register.  
Calif. = California.  
call number - the number as-  
signed a book in a library.  
used when calling or asking  
for the same.  
calo (L) - soldier's boy; low  
servant.  
Camboricum, Camborium (L) -  
Cambridge.  
Cams. (E) = Cambridge.  
canon - a decree, decision,  
regulation, code or consti-  
tution made by ecclesiastic-  
al authority; a law, or rule  
of doctrine or discipline,  
enacted by a council and  
confirmed by the Pope or the  
sovereign.  
Cantabrigia (L) - Cambridge-  
shire.  
Cantia, Cantium (L) - Kent.  
canton - a small territorial  
division of a country; one  
of the states of the Swiss  
Confederation; a rectangular  
division of the shield, used  
in modern heraldry for the  
diminutive of the old quar-  
ter; (Fr) - sub-division of  
an arrondissement; (Be) - a  
district under the juris-  
diction of a Judge of the  
Peace.  
canus (L) - hoary, gray; foa-  
my; old age.  
caput (L) - head; source; life-  
person; intelligence; chief.  
card catalogue - a catalogue,  
list or index of the books  
and other material of a li-

brary entered on cards. Most genealogical libraries have a surname catalogue and a place or geographical catalogue. Also card index.

Cards. (W) = Cardigan.

Carms. (W) = Carmarthen.

Carolus (L) - Charles.

casado (Sp) - married.

cath. = cathedral (q.v.).

cathedral - the principal church of a diocese. Abbr. cath.

Cdu/N. (Fr) = Côtes du Nord.

cefn der (W) - male cousin.

célibataire (Fr) - unmarried.

censeo (L) - to count; to reckon; to tax; to vote.

census - an official enumeration of the population of a country, city or other administrative district, with statistics of commerce, wealth and social conditions a tax, esp. a poll tax.

census records or returns - the records compiled by the census takers and kept mostly by the Bureau of Census.

census (L) - valuation of every Roman Citizen's estate; mustering of the people.

cerca de (Sp) - about.

Cernualia, Curnualia (L) - Cornwall.

certified copy - a copy made or attest by officers having charge of the original and authorized to give copies.

certified extract - in genealogy, a certified copy of parts of a document, such as a will, giving only the information pertaining to re-

lationships, locations, etc.

Cestria (L) - Chester.

Cestrisiria (L) - Cheshire.

ch. = Church; child; children; chief.

chapelry - the territorial district assigned to a chapel; the chapel with all its appurtenances (records, etc). (see GGR p. 223).

Char-Marit. (Fr) = Charente-Maritime.

Ches. (E) = Cheshire.

Cestria, Chestrum (L) - Chester.

ch/o = \*child of.

chr. = christened (q.v.).

christened - to receive or initiate into the visible church of Christ by baptism; to baptize; to name at baptism; to give a name to.

Christopherus (L) - Christopher.

churchyard - the yard or enclosure belonging to a church part of which is often used as a burial ground; God's acre.

chwaer (W) - sister.

cir. = circa; circum (qq.v.).

circ. = circa; circum (qq.v.).

circa (L) - about: near to.

Abbr. - c.; ca.; cir.: circ. circiter; circum (L) - about; near; towards. Abbr. - c.; cir.; circ.

città (It) - city, town.

city - a large important town; U.S., an incorporated municipality; Canada; a municipality of high rank, usually based on population; British, a borough, usually

the seat of a bishop, upon which the dignity of the title has been conferred by the Crown.

ciudad (Sp) - city, town.

civitate (L) - city.

civicus (L) - civic; civil; pertaining to the Roman state.

civil law - the laws of a state or nation regulating ordinary private matters (distinguished from criminal, military, or political matters); the body of law proper to the city or state of Rome, as distinct from that common to all nations; the systems of law derived from Roman law (distinguished from common law, cannon law).

clack. (Sc) = Clackmannan.

claddwyd (W) - buried.

claudia, Claudia Castra (L) - Gloucester.

claudiana provincia (L) - Gloucestershire.

claudiocestria (L) - Gloucester.

cliocestria (L) - Gloucester.

clivum (L) - Gloucester.

cloister; cloyster (L) - a monastery or convent.

co. = county (q.v.); company.

coat of arms - a surcoat or tabard embroidered with heraldic devices, worn by medieval knights over their armor; the heraldic bearings of a person; the hatchment; an escutcheon. (GGR 217-223)

codicil - a supplement to a will. modifying. adding to

or changing it: In Roman. canon and early English law a kind of informal will made without the appointment of executors, said to be essential to a formal will.

coelebs (L) - single.

cognatus (L) - related by birth; kinsman; kinswoman.

cognomen (L) - family name; epithet; the Roman name corresponding to our surname.

c.o.h.; coh = \*coheir (q.v.).

coheir; coheiress - a joint heir. Abbr. \*coh.; c.o.h.

col. = colony; colonel.

coll. = college; collections.

collateral ancestors = belonging to the same ancestral stock but not in direct line of descent; opposed to lineal; father and son are lineal, uncles, aunts, cousins, etc., are collateral kinsman.

collateral lines - persons descending from collateral kinsman.

College of Arms = Herald's College (q.v.).

College of Heralds = Heralds' College (q.v.).

Colo. = Colorado.

colona (L) - country woman.

colonus (L) - husbandman, farmer.

com. = \*comitatus; \*county (qq. v.); commissioner; commander; commentary; committee; common; commoner; communicate.

comitatus (L) - English county; escort; train, retinue; company; troop. Abbr. - \*com.

common law - a system of law



- originating in England, as distinct from the civil or Roman Law and the canon or ecclesiastical law; the unwritten law.
- common-law marriage - a marriage without ceremony, civil or ecclesiastical. Recognized at times in some places, mostly unrecognized.
- commoner - a citizen or burgess; one of a town council; one of the common people, having no rank of nobility.
- communicant - one who partakes of, or is entitled to partake of, the sacrament of the Lord's Supper; a church member.
- comp. = \*company.
- compar (L) - alike, equal; comrade; lover; consort.
- compt. (L) = county.
- comté (Fr) - county.
- con. = conjunx (q.v.).
- condado (Sp) - county.
- condito (L) - condition; situation; agreement; marriage; married person.
- confirmation - in various churches; a rite supplemental to baptism.
- coniugal (It) - married.
- conjugium (L) - marriage; wedlock; husband.
- conjunx (L) - wife. Abbr.-con.
- conjux (L) - spouse; wife; bride; husband.
- Conn. = Connecticut.
- consanguineus (L) - related by blood; brotherly; sisterly.
- consanguinity - state of being related by blood, or descended from a common ancestor.
- consobrina (L) - first cousin on the father's side.
- consobrinus (L) - (female) cousin-german (on the mother's side).
- consort - a partner, companion or colleague; a wife or husband; spouse; mate. (SYA 79)
- Constantia (L) - Constance.
- cont. = continued; contact.
- contea (It) - county.
- contemporary records - records written or compiled at the time the event occurred; records originating or recorded in the same period.
- contr. = \*contrast; contract.
- Cophgn (D) = Copenhagen.
- copulere (D) - married.
- Corinea (L) - Cornwall.
- Corn. (E) = Cornwall.
- Cornuallia, Cornubia (L) - Cornwall.
- corp. = corporal.
- corpus (L) - body, substance; flesh; corpse.
- couns. = \*counsellor.
- county - an earldom; the domain of a count or earl. In Great Britain and Northern Ireland one of the territorial divisions constituting the chief units for administrative, judicial and political purposes. The first districts to be called counties were the old Anglo-Saxon shires, often called the ancient, or geographical counties, or more commonly, counties at large, which had various historical origins

going back to Anglo-Saxon days. Later the term was applied to: 1. Certain districts consisting of towns or cities with neighboring territory separated out of the older shires and given the organization of counties (and called counties corporate or corporate counties). 2. Certain duchies (as Cornwall, Shetland, etc.). 3. Administrative divisions (often not coincident with the older counties) to which the administrative functions (but not the judicial or political ones) of the older counties have been transferred under the Local Government Act of 1888 and which are called administrative counties. In Scotland, the 33 civil counties into which the country is divided, is substantially the same as that of England. In the U.S., it is the largest division of local government in all the states except Louisiana, where the corresponding division is the parish. Abbr. - Co., co., ct.; Latin - \*com.

county palatine - dominion or territory of a count or earl palatine. In England, county of which the earl or count had originally royal powers with exclusive civil and criminal jurisdiction (now abolished).

county town - an English town which is the seat of county

administration.

court docket - see trial docket.

cous. = \*cousin (q.v.).

cous-i-1 = cousin-in-law (q.v.).

cousin - any one collaterally related more remotely than a brother or sister; paternal cousin - on the father's side; maternal cousin - on the mother's side. (see relationship chart for detailed cousin relationship)

Cousin is sometimes used in a general sense as a sort of title of endearment even when there is no blood relationship. Abbr. - \*cous.

cousin, cousine (Fr) - cousin.

cousin-german - first cousin; a son or daughter of your father's or mother's brother or sister.

cousin-in-law - one married to a cousin. Abbr. \*cous-i-1.

C.P. = Cape of Good Hope. known as Cape Province (So.Africa).

C.R. = \*church record.

crest - a bearing or device set not upon the shield but on the helm, and used separately as an ornament or cognizance for plate, liveries, and the like. (see bearings, shield, coat of arms, arms).

croft - a small agriculture holding worked by a peasant tenant.

crofter - one who rents or tills a croft (q.v.).

ct. = court; county.

- cuadro genealógico (Sp) - pedigree chart.
- cuis susceptores (L) - godparents.
- cugina (It) - female cousin.
- cugino (It) - male cousin.
- cugino germano (It) - first cousin.
- cum (L) - with; along with; under; in; by.
- Cumb. (E) = Cumberland,
- Cumberlandia, Cumbria (L) - Cumberland.
- curate - one who is a deputy of a rector or vicar (qq.v.)
- Curnualia (L) - Cornwall.
- cyfnither (W) - female cousin.
- cynada (W) - ancestor.
- C.Z. = Territory of Canal Zone
- d. = date; daughter (q.v.); day; days; dead; died; \*death.
- da. = daughter (q.v.); day; days.
- dag (D)(Du)(No)(Sw) - day.
- Dal. (Ic) = Dalasysla.
- Damnonia (L) - Devonshire.
- D. & C. = Dean and Chapter (q.v.).
- d & coh. = \*daughter and co-heiress. (q.v.).
- d. & h. = \*daughter and heir-ess. (q.v.).
- D.A.R. = Daughters of the American Revolution (q.v.).
- Darbia (L) - Derby.
- dates, double - see double-dating.
- dator (L) - giver.
- datter (D) (No) - daughter.
- datterdatter (D) - daughter's daughter (granddaughter).
- datter-datter (No) - daughter's daughter (granddaughter).
- Dattersøn (D) - daughter's son (grandson).
- datter-sønn (No) - daughter's son (grandson).
- dau. = daughter (q.v.).
- daughter - one's female child; also used as a title of endearment for any female, whether there be blood relationship or not. Abbr. - d.; da.; dau.; \*daugr.; \*dt. (see SYA p. 140).
- daughter-in-law - the wife of one's son. Abbr. dau-i-l. (see SYA p. 140).
- Daughters of the American Revolution - a patriotic society of American women, organized to preserve the memory of those active in achieving American independence. Abbr. D.A.R.
- Daughter of the Revolution - a patriotic society of woman, similar to D.A.R. Abbr. - D. R.
- daugr. = \*daughter (q.v.).
- dau-i-l. = \*daughter-in-law. (q.v.).
- D.B. = \*Domesday Book (q.v.).
- D.C. = Dist of Columbia.
- de (L) - down from; from; out of; about; at; for; etc.
- Dea. = deacon.
- deac. = \*deacon.
- dean - a chief or head of ten men; hence, a tithingman; a head over ten monks in a monastery; the head of the chapter, or body of canons or prebendaries. (see Dean and Chapter).
- Dean and Chapter - constitutes the legal corporation of

the church. The dean is the head of the chapter which is a regular assembly of the canons of a cathedral or a collegiate church, or of the members of other religious orders. Abbr. - D. and C.

deanery - the office, position or official residence of the dean; a subdivision of an archdeaconry. Also Rural Deanery.

death notice - in some countries, the notice of death filed with the probate court with or without a will. giving considerable genealogical information.

dec.; decd.; dec'd. = deceased

décédé, décédée (Fr) - died.

décédé sans postérité (Fr) - died without issue.

decedent - a deceased person.

decessit sine prole (L) - he died without issue. Abbr. - d.s.p.

decessit vita matris (L) - he died in his mother's lifetime. Abbr. - \*d.v.m.

decessit vita patris (L) - he died in his father's lifetime. Abbr. - d.v.p.

decido (L) - to fall down; to die.

deed of indenture - see indenture.

deed - a sealed instrument in writing, on paper or parchment, duly executed and delivered, containing some transfer, bargain, or contract; also loosely, such an instrument before it has been given effect by deliv-

ery. In its broadest sense deed properly included every such instrument; but it is often used specifically of an instrument conveying a fee of land, as distinguished from a mortgage, lease or other instruments under seal. A will, although under seal is not a deed, because not delivered and accepted.

defunct = dead.

degener (L) - degenerate; low-born; base.

Del. = Delaware.

Dena Victrix (L) - Chester.

Denb. (W) = Denbigh.

denomino (L) - to name; to call.

denicalis (L) - solemn purification of a house, on the tenth day after the death of a person.

denubo (L) - to marry; to marry beneath one's condition.

Deorbeia (L) - Derby.

departement (Fr) - county or province in France.

deposition - a testifying or testimony taken down in writing under oath of affirmation in reply to interrogatories, before a competent officer to replace the viva voce (oral) testimony of the witness.

Derby. (E) = Derbyshire.

Derebiscira (L) - Derbyshire.

Derry (Ire.) = Londonderry.

descendant - one who descends, as an offspring, however remotely; opposed to ancestor, ascendent.

Deutsch (G) - German.

Deuna (L) - Chester.

Deva, Devana, Devania (L)  
Chester.

devisor - a giver of lands or  
real estate by will; a tes-  
tator.

Devon. (E) = Devonshire.

Devonia (L) - Devonshire.

dí (It) - day.

dfa (Sp) - day.

dibriod (W) - unmarried.

dico (L) - to tell; to order;  
to call; to plead; etc.

die (L) - see dies.

died without issue - died  
without having children.

dies (L) - day; daylight; day  
of burial. Abbr. - d.

dinas (W) - city.

dio. = \*diocese (q.v.).

diocése (Fr) - bishopric, pre-  
sided over by a bishop.

dioscese- the administrative  
division of a country; esp.,  
a division of the prefecture  
of the Roman Empire; the  
circuit or extent of a  
bishop's jurisdiction; the  
district in which a bishop  
has authority. Abbr.- \*dio.

discidium (L) - separation;  
divorce.

disinherit - to cut off from ,  
or deprive of, an inheri-  
tance or hereditary succes-  
sion.

distribution - the apportion-  
ment, by a court, of the per-  
sonal property of an intes-  
tate among those entitled to  
it.

District Land Office Plat Book  
- books or rather maps which  
show the location of the

land of the patentee. (see  
patent; also ABC p. 76).

District Land Office Tract  
Books - books which list in-  
dividual entries by range  
and township. (ABC p. 76).

Divana (L) - Chester.

diwrnod (W) - Day.

do. = ditto; the same.

d/o = \*daughter of.

døbt (D) - baptized.

dochter (Du) daughter.

document - an original or of-  
ficial paper relied upon as  
the basis, proof or support  
of anything.

documented history - a history  
which has as its basis docu-  
ments, such as certified,  
photostat or originals  
copied verbatim (see legal  
and historical methods).

død (D) - died.

døde (No) - died.

døde barnløs (No) - died with-  
out issue.

død uden afkom (D) - died with-  
out issue.

död utan bröstarvinge (Sw) -  
died without issue.

Domesday Book - the ancient  
record of the Grand, or  
Great Inquest or Survey of  
the lands of England, made  
1085-86 by order of William  
the Conqueror. It consists  
of two volumes sometimes  
called the Little Domesday  
and the Great Domesday. The  
Domesday Book gives a census  
like description of the  
realm, with the names of the  
proprietors, the nature, ex-  
tent, value liabilities, etc.



of their properties. Abbr.  
 - \*D.B.  
 omina (L) - mistress of a family; lady; wife.  
 ominus (L) - master of the house; owner; ruler; "Sir".  
 omnania (L) - Devonshire..  
 omsaga (Sw) - judicial district or circuit.  
 omus (L) - house; home; family; native country; temple.  
 onation application - application for frontier land in Florida, New Mexico, Oregon or Washington. Given to an actual settler upon certain conditions. (see ABC p. 75; SR p. 19).  
 onation lands - see donation application.  
 Opt (Sw) - baptized.  
 orbeia (L) - Derby  
 orcestria (L) - Dorsetshire.  
 orf (G) (Sz) - village.  
 orothea (L) - Dorothy.  
 orp (Ne) - village.  
 Dorset. (E) = Dorsetshire.  
 Dorsetania Dorsetia (L) - Dorsetshire.  
 ött (Sw) - died.  
 otter (Sw) - daughter.  
 otterdotter (Sw) - daughter's daughter (granddaughter).  
 otterson (Sw) - daughter's son (grandson).  
 ouble-dating - a system of double-dating was used in England and America from 1582 to 1752 because it was not clear as to whether the year commenced on Jan. 1, or Mar. 25. The new Gregorian Calendar (q.v.) year started Jan. 1 and the old Julian

(q.v.) year started on Mar. 25. Double-dating is very common during the years 1582 to Sept. 2, 1752 but was only necessary from Jan. 1 to Mar 24 of each year.

During this period most dates were written similar to this: 25 Jan.1744/5, indicating that the year was 1744 by the old style or Julian Calendar and 1745 by the new style or Gregorian Calendar. However, some of the churches did not recognize the new style and care must be used in figuring dates of this period. From Mar. 25 to Dec. 31 the year was the same on both calendars so no double dates were necessary. (see GGR pp.320-330; ABC p. 90; 1953 HB p. 220).

dower - that portion of, or interest in, the real estate of a deceased husband which the law gives to his widow during her life; the property which a woman brings to a husband in marriage - now usually called dowery.

dopt (No) - baptized.  
 D.R. = Daughters of the Revolution (q.v.).

dreng, drengebarn (D) - boy, male child.

Drente. (Ne) = Drenthe.

D. Sevres (Fr) = Deux Sevres.

d.s.p. = decessit sine prole (q.v.).

dt. = \*daughter (q.v.).

duco (L) - to marry; to take; to bring; to persuade; etc.

Dumf. (Sc) = Dumfries.  
 Dumnonia (L) - Devonshire.  
 Dunb. (Sc) - Dunbarton.  
 Dunholmus, Dunholmum (L) -  
   Durham.  
 Duria (L) - Dorsetshire.  
 dux (L) - leader; guide.  
 duxit (L) - married; husband.  
 d.v.m. = \*decessit vita matris  
   (q.v.).  
 d.v.p. = decessit vita patris  
   (q.v.).  
 dydd (W) - day.  
 dyn (W) - man.  
 dynes (W) - woman.  
 ead. = \*eadem (q.v.).  
 eadem (L) - in the same way.  
   Abbr. - \*ead.  
 Eadmundus (L) - Edmund.  
 Eadwardus (L) - Edward.  
 earl - among the Anglo-Saxons,  
   a warrior, esp. one of noble  
   rank; a man; the viceroy of  
   one of the four great divi-  
   sions of England; a nobleman  
   ranking below a marquis, and  
   above a viscount.  
 East-Sexena (L) - Essex.  
 Eboracum (L) - York.  
 Ebor'scira (L) - Yorkshire.  
 Eburacum (L) - York.  
 ecclesia (L) - church.  
 echtgenoot (Du) - husband.  
 echtgenote (Du) - wife.  
 edad (Sp) - age.  
 Editha (L) - Edith.  
 editicius (L) - named; allowed.  
 educ. = education or educated.  
 E. ver/L. (Fr) = Eure/et/Loir.  
 E. Fland. (Bel.) = Oost Vlaand-  
   eren.  
 Egidius (L) - Giles.  
 ego (L) - I; I myself; house;  
   family.

ehfrau (G) - wife.  
 ehemann (G) - husband.  
 ei ferch (W) - daughter, his  
   daughter.  
 Einwohner-Meldeamt (Sz)(G) -  
   citizen's registration  
   office.  
 ej. = \*ejus (q.v.).  
 ejus (L) - his; hers; of him;  
   (filius ejus = son of him;  
   uxur ejus = wife of him).  
   Abbr. - \*ej.  
 Eleanora (L) - Eleanor.  
 Elena (L) - Ellen.  
 Elizabetha (L) - Elizabeth,  
   Isabella.  
 el mayor (Sp) - eldest.  
 el menor (Sp) - youngest.  
 E. Lothian (Sc) = East.  
   Lothian.  
 elst (No) - eldest.  
 elugeo (L) - to mourn the full  
   time.  
 Emelina (L) - Emily.  
 emigrant - one departing from  
   a country to settle perma-  
   nently elsewhere, (see im-  
   migrant).  
 emigration records - the re-  
   cords made of persons leav-  
   ing a country. (see GGR pp.  
   34-37).  
 emorior (L) - to die; to per-  
   ish; to cease.  
 en bas âge (Fr) - infant.  
 enfant (Fr) - child.  
 Eng. = England; English.  
 enke (D)(No) - widow.  
 enkel (G) - grandson.  
 enkelin (G) - granddaughter.  
 enkemand (D) - widower.  
 enkemann (No) - widower.  
 eno. = \*enough.  
 Ens. = Ensign.

seveli, ensevelie (Fr) - buried.  
 teré, enterrée (Fr) - buried.  
 terrado (Sp) - buried.  
 try - the act of making or entering a record; that which is entered.  
 ubo (L) - to marry out of one's rank; to marry and leave the paternal house.  
 umeration - a census (q.v.).  
 umerator - one who counts or lists; the census taker.  
 uptio (L) - marrying out of one's rank.  
 utrio (L) - to nourish; to bring up.  
 (L) - thither; so far; to go; to walk; there; etc.  
 dem (I) - to the same place or purpose.  
 dem die (L) = same day.  
 . = Episcopus (q.v.).  
 iscopus (L) - bishop. Abbr.- Ep.; Epus.  
 itaph - an inscription on or at a tomb or grave in memory of the one buried there.  
 itaphium (L) - funeral oration.  
 ouse (Fr) - wife.  
 oux (Fr) Husband.  
 Pruss. (G) = Ostpreussen.  
 us. = Episcopus (Q.V.).  
 go (L) - wherefore; therefore; then; now.  
 rratum (L) - error, mistake.  
 escutcheon - the variously shaped surface, usually a shield, on which armorial bearings are depicted, marshaled and displayed. (see GGR p. 217; also heraldry).  
 esi-isä (Fi) - ancestor.

esikoinen (Fi) - firstborn.  
 esposa (Sp) - wife.  
 esposo (Sp) - husband.  
 Essex (L) - Essex.  
 est. = \*estate; \*established.  
 estates in litigation - estates left with no apparent heir or with no will and going through the judicial process to determine who shall inherit.  
 Estsxa (L) - Essex.  
 et (L) - and; also; yet; etc.  
 éta (It) - age.  
 et ux. = et uxor (q.v.).  
 et uxor (L) - and wife. Abbr. - et ux.  
 Everwyk (L) - York.  
 evidence - that which is submitted as a means of ascertaining the truth of any alleged matter of fact. It may be done by means of witnesses, records, documents, concrete objects, etc., and may be for the purpose of proving or disproving any matter.  
 evito (L) - to kill.  
 ewylllys, ewylllys diweddaſ (W) - will, testament.  
 ewyrth, ewyythr (W) - uncle.  
 ex asse heres (L) - universal or sole heir.  
 exc. = except; excellency; excepted; exchange.  
 excerpt - an extract; a passage selected or copied from a book or record.  
 excessus (L) - departure; death.  
 Exchequer Rolls - financial account of various sheriffs and their assistants, who collected rents and fines in

- Great Britain (see GGR p.261)
- excise - any duty, toll or tax; to lay or impose an excise upon.
- exciseman - an officer who inspects and rates articles liable to excise duty.
- ex, e (before consonants) (L) - out of; from; down from; after, etc.
- exec. = executor (q.v.).
- executor - the person appointed by a testator to execute his will, or to see its provisions carried into effect, after his decease; the personal representative of the testator (q.v.). Abbr. - exec.; \*exr. ; exors.
- executrix - a woman exercising the functions of an executor  
Abbr. - \*exox, exrx, exx.
- exeo (L) - to go out or away. to escape; to end; to die.
- Exexa (L) - Esséx.
- exhalo (L) - to breath out; to evaporate; to die.
- exheres (L) - disinherited; disinherited person.
- exor. = \*executor (q.v.).
- exorior (L) - to arise; to begin; to originate.
- exors. = \*executors (q.v.).
- exox. = \*executrix (q.v.).
- exr. = executor (q.v.).
- exrx. = excutrix (q.v.).
- exscribo (L) - to write off; to copy.
- exsequialis (L) - funeral.
- exspiro (L) - to breath out; to exhale; to cease; to die.
- extract - a selection from a writing; a quotation. (see certified extract).
- extra-parochal district - special district with certain independent jurisdictions in England.
- exx. = executrix (q.v.).
- Eyf. (Ic) = Eyjafardarsyla.
- f. = father (q.v.); feast; feet; feminine; form; folio; following; foot; for; etc.
- faber (L) - artisan; workman; smith; carpenter.
- fabricator (L) - artificer; farmer; contriver.
- facsimile - an exact and detailed copy of anything.
- faddere (D) - witnesses.
- fader (Sw) - father.
- fader, far (D) - father.
- Faero. (D) = Faerperne.
- falleció (Sp) - died.
- fam. = family.
- familia (L) - family; servants or slaves belonging to one master; household; sect.
- famula (L) - female slave; maid-servant.
- famulus (L) - slave, servant; attendant.
- fanciullo (It) - child.
- far (No)(D) - father.
- farbroder (D) - father's brother (uncle).
- farbror (Sw) - father's brother (uncle).
- farfar (D)(No)(Sw) - father's father (grandfather).
- farfars far (Sw) - father's father's father (great-grand-father).
- farfars mor (Sw) - father's father's mother (great-grand-mother).
- farmor (D)(No)(Sw) - father's mother (grandmother).

armors far (Sw) - father's mother's father (great-grand father).

armors mor (Sw) - father's mother's mother (great-grand-mother).

ars farbror (Sw) - father's father's brother (granduncle

ars faster (Sw) - father's father's sister (grandaunt).

ars morbror (Sw) - father's mother's brother (granduncle).

ars moster (Sw) - father's mother's sister (grandaunt).

arsøster (D) - father's sister (aunt).

aster (D) (Sw) - father's sister (aunt).

ather - the nearest male ancestor; any male ancestor, a title of endearment bestowed upon an older, close associate with no blood relationship; a dignitary of the church. Abbr. f.

ather-i-1 = \*father-in-law.

ather-in-law - father of your wife or husband. Abbr. - \*father-i-1.

atter (D) - male cousin.

east days - a holy day set apart annually for solemn commemoration. In the Middle Ages and later many records established their dates from various feast days, some fixed and some movable. (see GGR p. 320)

ecerunt (L) - they did it. Abbr. - ff.

ee - an estate of inheritance in land, being either a fee simple or a fee tail (qq.v.);

an estate in land held of a feudal lord on condition of the performing of certain services.

fee simple - a fee (q.v.) with out limitation to any particular class of heirs or restrictions upon alienation

fee tail - an estate of inheritance or fee (q.v.) limited to lineal descendant heirs (or heirs of the body) of the person to whom it is granted.

feet of fines - began with the reign of Richard I, of Eng. and were practically deeds transferring land, though nominally the "finis" or end of a fictitious suit; they are of great value to the genealogist, giving minute accounts of land transfers at a date when deeds were exceedingly rare. (see GGR p. 230).

femina (L) - female, woman; she .....

femme (Fr) - wife, woman.

femmina (It) - woman.

feod - feud (q.v.).

fere (L) - nearly; almost; about; very; in general.

Fermanh. (Ire) = Fermanagh.

Ferulega (L) - Hereford.

fetter (No) - male cousin.

feud - an estate of land held of a feudal lord on condition of the performing of certain services; a territory held in fee (q.v.).

feudal system - the system of polity which prevailed in Europe in the Middle Ages,



- based upon the relation of lord to vassal, with the holding of the land in feud, fief or fee (qq.v.) (baron).
- FF. = Fratres (q.v.).
- ff. = fecerunt (q.v.); following (pages); ff is also used in Old English script as a capitol "F".
- F.F.V. = First Families of Virginia.
- fief - a feudal estate; a fee; a feud (qq.v.).
- figlia (It) - daughter.
- figlio (It) - son.
- filia (L) - daughter; female offspring.
- filia fratris (L) - brother's daughter (niece).
- filia sororis (L) - sister's daughter; niece.
- filiola (L) - little daughter.
- filiolus (L) - little son.
- filius (L) - son; male offspring.
- filius fratris (L) - brother's son; nephew.
- filius sororis (L) - sister's son (nephew).
- fille (Fr) - daughter, girl.
- fils (Fr) - son.
- Finist. (Fr) = Finistère.
- Finnk. (No) = Finnmark.
- fixed feast days - see feast days.
- fl. = floruit (q.v.).
- Fla. = Florida.
- flicka (Sw) - girl.
- Flints. (W) = Flint.
- floruit (L) - he flourished.
- Abbr. - fl.
- född (Sw) - born.
- födt (D) (No) - born.
- forældre (D) - parents.
- forfader (D) - forefather, ancestor.
- förfader (Sw) - ancestor.
- forsamling (Sw) - church parish.
- försfödd (Sw) - firstborn.
- førstefødt (D) firstborn, eldest.
- Fr. = frater (q.v.).
- franc- or frei (G) - free.
- Franciscus (L) - Francis.
- Francus (L) - Frank.
- frank - free; not in bondage; to exempt from charge from postage; to enable to pass or go freely or easily.
- frank marriage - the tenure by which a man and his wife held an estate granted by a blood relative of the wife in consideration of their marriage (whether before or after it) to be held of the donor by the issue of the marriage to not less than the fourth generation and without other service than faithfulness to the grantor.
- franklin - an English freeholder in the 14th & 15th centuries; a middle-class landowner.
- Franklin, State of - the area once known as the "State of Franklin" was never officially recognized and was under consideration for only a short time. it is of importance to research in the southern states. Organized 1784 from the western part of North Carolina, ceased to exist 1788. (see ABC p. 96).
- Franks - members of the com-

federated German tribes who founded the Franklin Empire which eventually gave place to the medieval kingdoms that became France, Germany and Italy.

catello (It) - brother.

ater (L) - brother; cousin; brother-in-law; kinsman. Abbr. - Fr.

atres (L) - Brothers. Abbr.- FF.

atricida (L) - murder of a brother.

atris (L) - see frater.

atris filia - see filia fratris.

rau (G) - woman.

ra will = below 40 pounds (sterling).

raxula Flu (L) - In Derbyshire.

rdbg. (D) = Frederiksborg.

reehold - an estate in fee simple, in fee tail (qq.v.). of for life.

reeman - one who enjoys liberty, or who is not subject to the will of another; not a slave or vassal; one having the freedom of a company or municipality; (see SYA 141).

reeholder - the owner of a freehold.

rei- (G) - free.

reibg (G) = Freiburg.

rêre (Fr) - brother.

riends - a religious sect with various divisions such as; Society of Friends, Religious Society of Friends, Orthodox Conservative Friends and Primitive

Friends. They are popularly called Quakers. The minutes of their Monthly Meetings (q.v.) furnish a wealth of genealogical information. (see ABC p. 111).

Friesl. (Ne) = Friesland.

funebis (L) - funeral; deadly; mortal; cruel.

funereus (L) - funeral; deadly; destructive.

funero (L) - to kill. ruin; death.

fylker (No) present term for county, shire.

g. = grand; \*great, (qq.v.)

Ga. = Georgia.

gaard (No) - farm or group of several farms.

gaardmand (D) - owner of house and ground, independent farmer.

Galfredus, Gaufridus (L) Geoffery.

Galterus (L) - Walter.

gammal (Sw) - old, aged.

gammel (D)(No) - old, aged.

garwyd (W) - born.

garcon (Fr) - boy.

gard (Sw) - farm.

gatte (G) - husband.

gattin (G) - wife.

Gavlebg. (Sw) = Gävleborg.

gazetteer - a geographical dictionary; a book giving names and descriptions of places in alphabetical order.

G.B. = Great Britain.

geboren (Du) (G) - born.

gedoopt (Du) - baptized.

geheiratet (G) - married.

gehucht (Ne) - hamlet.

gehuwd (Du) - married.

geld - a payment; a tax paid

to the crown by landholders under Saxon and Norman kings  
Geld. (Ne) = Gelderland.

gemelli (L) - twin.

gemellus (L) - twin-born; twin.

geminus (L) - twin-born; double; both.

geneal. = genealogy (q.v.).

genealogia (It)(Sp) - pedigree.

genealogy - an account or history of the descent of a person, family, or group from an ancestor or ancestors; the study of family pedigrees and the methods of investigation of them, regarded as a science or an art. Abbr. - geneal.

gener (L) - son-in-law;

brother-in-law.

generation - a single step or stage in the succession of natural descent; a rank or remove in genealogy; the average lifetime of man, or the ordinary period of time at which one rank follows another, usually taken to be about 33 years.

generosos (L) - of noble birth noble; generous; brave.

geneth (W) - girl.

genetrix (L) - mother.

genialis (L) - pertaining to generation or birth; marry.

genitalis (L) - birth.

genitor (L) - begetter; father.

genitrix (L) - mother.

gens (L) - gentleman (q.v.).

gent. = gentleman.

gentilis (L) - of the same clan or race.

gentis (L) - gens (q.v.).

gentleman - a man well born;

one of a good family though not noble; one entitled to bear a coat of arms; sometimes, any one above the social condition of a yeoman (q.v.). Abbr. - gent.

gentry - people of good breeding; gentlefolk; in England, those between the nobility and the yeomanry (q.v.).

genus (L) - birth; descent; origin; race; family.

Georgius (L) - George.

Gerardus (L) - Gerard.

germana (L) - sister.

germani (L) - brother.

germanus (L) - (of brothers and sisters), full; genuine, true.

geslachtsboom (Du) - pedigree.

gestorben (G) - died.

gestorven (Du) - died.

gestorven zonder nageslacht (Du) - died without issue.

getauft (G) - baptized.

gg = \*great grand ---, (q.v.).

gift, gifte (D) - married.

gift (No) (Sw) - married.

gigno (L) - to beget; to bear; to be born; to produce.

Gilebertus, Gislebertus (L) Gilbert.

giorno (It) - day.

giovane, giovine (It) - young.

giovanetto (It) - boy.

giovine (It) - young.

giv. = giving; given.

Glams. (W) = Glamorgan.

Glavorna, Glaworna (L) - Gloucester.

Glevum (L) - Gloucester.

Glocestria (L) - Gloucester.

gloris (L) - sister-in-law.

glos (L) - sister-in-law.

Goucs. (E) = Gloucester.  
 Gloucestresc (L) - Gloucester-shire.  
 Goveceastria, Glovernia (L) - Gloucester.  
 Giefridus (L) - Godfrey.  
 gis (D) - landed estate.  
 godman - householder; husband;  
 an appellation of civility,  
 equivalent to "Mister" of  
 the like, prefixed to the  
 names of persons, as yeomen,  
 under the rank of gentlemen.  
 (see SYA p. 141).  
 gidwife - the same as goodman  
 for the female sex.  
 gr hendaïd (W) - 2nd. great-  
 grandfather.  
 gr wyr (W) - great-grandson.  
 gr wyres (W) - great-grand-  
 daughter.  
 gse (Sw) - boy.  
 Gtebg/Bohus. (Sw) = Göteborg  
 and Bohus.  
 Gtld. (Sw) = Gotland.  
 G. = grand; great (qq.v.);  
 \*grant; \*graduate.  
 G.R. = grave record.  
 G. and --- - standing in the  
 second or some more remote  
 degree of ancestry or de-  
 scent; two or more genera-  
 tions removed; generally  
 used in composition, as  
 grandfather, grandson, grand  
 uncle, grandniece, etc.  
 Abbr. - g; gr.  
 grandævus (L) - of great age,  
 old.  
 grand'mère (Fr) - grandmother.  
 grand oncle (Fr) - granduncle.  
 grandonkel (D) - granduncle.  
 grand-onkel (No) - granduncle.  
 grand père (Fr) - grandfather.

grandtante (D) - grandaunt.  
 grand'tante (Fr) - grandaunt.  
 grand-tante (No) - grandaunt.  
 grant - a general term applic-  
 able to all transfers of  
 real property.  
 Granta, Grantanus, Pons (L) -  
 Cambridge.  
 grantee - one to whom a grant  
 is made.  
 grantor - a person by whom a  
 grant or conveyance is made.  
 gravestone inscription - the  
 inscription on a stone laid  
 over or erected near a grave  
 (for information on customs  
 of the past regarding grave-  
 stones see SYA pp. 77-78).  
 gr/d/o = \*granddaughter of.  
 great - older, younger or more  
 remote by one generation -  
 used before grand to indi-  
 cate one degree more remote  
 in the direct line of de-  
 scent; as, great grandfather  
 (a grandfather's or grand-  
 mother's father); Abbr. - \*g.  
 gr.; gt. Great great grand-  
 father is one more genera-  
 tion removed and may also be  
 written: 2 gg father; second  
 great grandfather. Mother;  
 uncle, aunt, son, daughter,  
 nephew and niece may all be  
 used in combinations as  
 above.  
 Gregorian Calendar - the calen-  
 dar now in general use, in-  
 troduced by Pop Gregory VIII  
 A.D. 1582 and adopted by  
 Great Britain and the Eng-  
 lish colonies in America in  
 1752; a reformation of the  
 Julian Calendar, (q.v.), also

- double-dating; GGRp. 320 ff; SYA pp. 135-38; 1953 HB p. 220).
- Greteburga (L) - Cambridge.
- gr. f. = \*grandfather.
- gr. m. = \*grandmother.
- Gron. (Ne) = Groningen.
- grootmoeder (Du) - grandmother.
- grootvader (Du) - grandfather.
- gross-, grossen- (G) - great, greater.
- grossmutter (G) - grandmother.
- gross-onkel (G) - granduncle.
- gross-tante (G) - grandaunt.
- grossvater (G) - grandfather.
- gr/s/o/ = \*grandson of.
- gt. = great (q.v.).
- gt. gr. = great grand (q.v.).
- Gualterus (L) - Walter.
- guardian - one who has, or is entitled to, the care and management of the person or property, or both, of another, as of a minor or of a person incapable of managing his own affairs.
- gudmoder (D) - godmother.
- Guillelmus (L) - William.
- Gull. (Ic) = Gullbringusysla.
- gutshof (Sz) - farm.
- gutt (No) - boy.
- gweddw, gwraig weddw (W) - widow.
- gweddw, gwr gweddw (W) - widower.
- gwlad (W) - country.
- gwr (W) - husband, man.
- gwraig (W) - wife.
- h. = heir (q.v.); husband.
- habitor (L) - dweller, inhabitant.
- hac(L) - by or this way or side; here; hither.
- Hadlev. (D) - Haderslev.
- Hainaut. (Bel.) = Henegouwen.
- half aunt - the half sister of a parent.
- half brother - a brother by one parent only.
- half cousin - the child of half uncle or half aunt.
- half uncle - the half brother of a parent.
- hameau (Fr) - hamlet.
- hamlet - a small group of houses belonging to a parish or village; a little cluster of houses in the country.
- Hamps. (E) = Hampshire.
- Hann. (G) = Hannover.
- Hantonia (L) - Hampshire.
- häräd (Sw) - local government area.
- Haraldus (L) - Harold.
- Harefordia (L) - Hereford.
- haudattu (Fi) - buried.
- Hawisia (L) - Hawise.
- hearsay - something heard from another; rumor; report.
- hearsay evidence - out-of-court statements, oral or written, when offered as evidence. Not acceptable as evidence under ordinary circumstances.
- heb briodi (W) - unmarried.
- Heidelbg. (G) = Heidelberg.
- heir - one who inherits, or is entitled to succeed to the possession of, any property after the death of its owner; inheritor. Anciently the heir, coheir, heiress or co-heiress had the right to transmit arms to their issue; the details of the manner of which have always been regulated by strict rules. The inheritance of



land or money does not enter in when considered under the rules of heraldry (q.v.).  
 heiress - a female heir (see heir).

heisa (L) - In Kent.

helen (L) - Helen.

grandad (W) - grandfather.

grandaid (W) - great-grandfather.

grandewythr (W) - granduncle.

grandfam (W) - grandmother.

grandfodryb (W) - grandaunt.

grandnain (W) - great-grandmother.

herenoforthum (L) - Hereford.

herenicus (L) - Henry.

heretforda (L) - Hertford.

hera (L) - mistress of a house lady; dame.

herald - in Great Britain and Ireland, an officer charged with the care of genealogies and armorial bearings. (qq. v.); one who publishes or announces; a forerunner. (see Herald's College).

heraldic - of or pertaining to heralds or heraldry (qq.v.).

heraldic bearing - heraldic symbol or emblazonment.

heraldry - the art or science of a herald (q.v.); the art practice, or science of recording genealogies and blazoning arms, or ensigns armorial. (see SYA pp.144-46; GGR pp.217-222; also heir, Herald's College).

heralds' College - in England, a corporation, dependent upon the crown, instituted about 1460-85, consisting of Kings-of-arms, Herald's and

pursuivants. This retains from the Middle Ages the charge of the armorial bearings of persons privileged to bear them, as well as of the genealogies and kindred subjects. (see heraldry).

heredis (L) - heir.

hereditary societies - associations formed by descendants to honor common ancestors or groups of ancestors, such as Daughters of the American Revolution, First Families of Virginia, etc.

hereditas (L) - heirship; inheritance.

Hereffordscr\* (L) - Herefordshire.

Herefs. (E) = Hereford.

hermana (Sp) - sister.

hermano (Sp) - brother.

herred (D) - division or district within a county.

hers. = \*herself.

Hertfordia (L) - Hertford.

Herts. (E) = Hertford.

herus (L) - master of the house or family; lord; owner.

Hess. N (G) = Hessen-Nassau.

hic (L) - here; in this matter  
 hic jocet sepultus (L) - here lies buried. Abbr. - H.J.S.

hic requiescit in pace (L) - here rests in peace. Abbr. - H.R.I.P.

hic sepultus (L) - hic situs (q.v.).

hic situs (L) - here is buried. Abbr. - h.s.

hide of land - a measure of land common in Domesday Book and in old English charters varying from 80 to 120 acres.

- Hieremias (L) - Jeremiah.  
 Hieronymus (L) - Jerome.  
 hiippakunta (Fi) - bishopric  
 hija (Sp) - daughter.  
 hija natural (Sp) - natural or illegitimate daughter.  
 hija politica (Sp) - daughter-in-law.  
 hijo (Sp) - son.  
 hijo natural (Sp) - illegitimate son.  
 hijo politico (Sp) - son-in-law.  
 hinter (D) - posterior.  
 hist. = history, historian.  
 historical method or form - the mode or system used by writers and teachers (genealogists) basing their work and teachings upon the facts shown by historical research and the inductions to be drawn from them. (see legal method).  
 hims. = \*himself.  
 Hjorrg. (D) = Hjørring.  
 H.J.S. = hic jocet sepultus (q.v.).  
 h.m. = hoc mense (q.v.).  
 Hnapp. (Ic) = Hnappadalssysla.  
 hoc loco (L) - in this place.  
 hoc mense (L) - in this month.  
 Abbr. - h.m.  
 hoc tempore (L) - at this time  
 Abbr. - h. t.  
 Hohenz. (G) = Hohenzollern.  
 nombre (Sp) - man.  
 homestead application - the application filed under the Homestead Act authorizing the sale of public lands, in parcels of 160 acres to each settler. (see ABC p. 75)  
 homme (Fr) - man.  
 uomo (L) - man.  
 hon. = \*honor; honorary; honorable (q.v.).  
 honorable - a title of distinction given to certain officials and others, usually, simple as a courtsey title.  
 Abbr. - hon.  
 hora (L) - hour; season (of the year); time.  
 Hordald. (No) = Hordaland.  
 hrepp (Ic) - rural municipality or division of county.  
 H.R.I.P. = hic requiescit in pace (q.v.).  
 h.s. = hic situs (q.v.).  
 h. t. = hoc tempore (q.v.).  
 Hte/Garonne (Fr) = Haute/Garonne.  
 Hte/Loire (Fr) = Haute/Loire.  
 Hte/Marne (Fr) = Haute/Marne.  
 Htes/Alpes (Fr) = Hautes/Alpes  
 Htes/Pry. (Fr) = Hautes/Pyrénées.  
 Hte./Saone (Fr) = Haute/Saône.  
 Hte/Savoie (Fr) = Haute/Savoie  
 Hte/Vienne (Fr) = Haute/Vienne  
 Ht./Rhin. (Fr) = Haut/Rhin.  
 Hugo (L) - Hugh.  
 Huguenot - a French Protestant in the 16th and 17th centuries; one of the members of the Reformed or Calvinistic communion who were driven by the thousands into exile in England, Holland, Germany, and America.  
 hujus (L) - his; this;  
 hujus mense (L) - this month's  
 Humfredus (L) - Humfrey.  
 hund. = hundred (q.v.).  
 hundred - in England, later also in Ireland, a division of a county, formerly having its own local court (the

hundred court or moot); also, the body of land holders and residents of the hundred; in U.S., derived from the Eng. hundred, formerly existed in Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania and still survives in Delaware. Abbr. - hund.  
 Huntendon (L) - Huntingdonshire  
 Huntindonia, Huntundona (L) - Huntingdon.

Hunts. (E) = Huntingdon.

husbandman - a master of the household; a farmer; Abbr. - \*husbn.

husbandry - farming; the various branches of agriculture  
 husbn. = \*husbandman (q.v.).

husbonde (D) - husband.

husmand (D) - small farmer owning own house.

hustru (D)(No)(Sw) - wife.

hynaf (W) - eldest.

hynafiad (W) - ancestor.

i-sometimes interchanged with j in Old English.

I. = \*inventory (q.v.).

Iacet hic (L) - here lies.  
 Abbr. - i.h.

ikäs (Fi) - aged, old.

ib.; ibid. = ibidem (q.v.).

ibidem (L) - in the same place the same book, chapter, page, etc. Abbr. ib.; ibid.

idem (L) - the same.

idem quod (L) - the same as.

Abbr. - i. q.

id est (L) - that is. Abbr. - i.e.

I.D.N. = In Dei Nomi - in the Name of God.

i.e. = id est (q.v.).

Indre/V. (Fr) = Indre/et/Loire

Ille/V. (Fr) = Ille/et/Vilaine.

ieuaf, ieuengaf (W) - youngest i.f. - ipse fecit (q.v.).

ign. = \*ignorant; ignotus (q.v.)

ignotus (L) - unknown; low born.

i.h. = iacet hic (q.v.).

ikä (Fi) - age.

ikäinen (Fi) - aged.

il.; i-l. = \*in-law (q.v.).

Ill. = Illinois.

ille (L) - he; she; it; that one, the aforesaid; the very same.

illégitime (Fr) - illegitimate

illegittimo (It) - illegitimate

im alter von (G) - aged.

immigrant - one who immigrates; one who comes to a country for the purpose of permanent residence; the correlative of emigrant (q.v.).

imprimis (L) - in the first place; chiefly; especially.

incognitus (L) - unknown.

incompertus (L) - unknown.

Ind. = Indiana.

Ind. = \*Indians.

inde (L) - thence; from that place; from that time.

indenture - a mutual agreement between two or more parties, whereof each party has usually a counterpart or duplicate; a contract by which an apprentice is bound to a master; a formal or official document, as a certificate or an inventory (originally one prepared in duplicate).

Ind. T.; Ind. Ter. = Indian Territory.

indidem (L) - from the same place or thing.

ined. = ineditus (q.v.)

ineditus (L) - not made known;  
unpublished. Abbr. - ined.  
inf. = \*infant; \*informed.  
infans (L) - childish; speech-  
less; mute; little child.  
infans cui quis in baptismo  
sponsor exstitit (L) - god-  
child.

infante (It) - infant.

infra (L) - under; below.

inhab. = \*inhabitant.

inheritance - the acquisition  
of property, real or person-  
al by one person as heir to  
another; that which is or  
may be inherited.

Inheritor - heir; he that in-  
herits. (see inheritance).

inhibition - restraint; prohi-  
bition; a writ from a high  
er court staying an inferior  
judge from further proceed-  
ings in a specific case.

in-law - a relative by marriage  
(cousin-in-law, son-in-law,  
relative-in-law, (qq.v.)).

Abbr. - \*il.; \*l.

in loc. cit. = in loco citato  
(q.v.).

in loco citato (L) - in the  
place cited. Abbr. - in loc.  
cit.

in mem. = in memoriam (q.v.).

in memoriam (L) - in memory of  
Abbr. - in mem.

innubus (L) - unmarried.

innupta (L) - unmarried.

inq. = \*inquiry.

inquilinus (L) - of foreign  
birth; inmate; lodger.

ins. = \*insert.

institus (L) - inborn; natural  
adopted.

inter (L) - between; among;

in comparison.

intermarriage - reciprocal  
marriage, as between two  
families, tribes or casts;  
consanguineous marriage; in-  
breeding.

intestate - dying without hav-  
ing made a will (he died in-  
testate).

intestatus (L) - intestate.

inuptus, inupta (L) - unmar-  
ried.

inv. = \*inventory (q.v.).

inventory - an account, cata-  
logue, or schedule; made by  
an executor or administrator  
of all the goods and chat-  
tels, and sometimes of the  
real estate, of a deceased  
person. Abbr. - \*I.; \*inv.;  
inv.

Invern. (Sc) = Inverness.

inv. = inventory (q.v.).

I. of Man (E) = Isle of Man.

I. of Wight (E) = Wight, Isle of  
ipse fecit (L) - he did it  
himself. Abbr. - i.f.

i.q. = idem quod (q.v.).

Ire. = Ireland.

isä (Fi) - father.

Isabella (L) - Isabel,  
Elizabeth.

isänsetä (Fi) - granduncle.

isäntäti (Fi) - grandaunt.

Isiacum (L) - Oxford.

Isidis Vadum (L) - Oxford.

isoäidinäti (Fi) - great-  
grandmother.

isoäiti (Fi) - grandmother.

isoisä (Fi) - grandfather.

isoisänisä (Fi) - great-grand-  
father.

isoisänisän isoisänisä (Fi) 4th  
great-grandfather.

isoisän isoisä (Fi) - 2nd great-grandfather.  
 isoisän isoisänisä (Fi) - 3rd great-grandfather.  
 issue - progeny; a child or children; offspring.  
 Isuria (L) - Yorkshire.  
 Isurovicum (L) - York.  
 j- sometimes interchanged with "i" in Old English (iij = 3, Roman Numeral).  
 jaar (Du) - year.  
 Jacobus (L) - James, Jacob.  
 jahr (G) - year.  
 jälkisäädös (Fi) - will, testament.  
 Jämtld. (Sw) = Jämtland.  
 Johanna (L) - Joan, Jane.  
 Johannes (L) - John.  
 jongen (Du) - boy.  
 jongste (Du) - youngest.  
 Jonkpg. (Sw) = Jönköping.  
 jour (Fr) - day.  
 jour. = journal (q.v.).  
 journal - a diary; an account of daily transactions and events; a record of transactions kept by a deliberate body or assembly. Abbr.-jour.  
 joven (Sp) - young.  
 Jr. = junior (q.v.).  
 juba (L) - crest (of a helmet) (see coat-of-arms).  
 jud.; \*judic. = judicial; \*judicious.  
 juengster, juengst (G) - youngest.  
 jugo (L) - to marry; to join.  
 Julian Calendar - the calendar introduced by Julius Ceasar in 46 B.C. and replaced by the Gregorian Calendar (q.v.) 1582 A.D.  
 jun. = junior (q.v.).

junior (L) - younger. During the Middle Ages and later the terms Jr. and Sr. applied only until the eldest died, then Jr. might change to Sr. if he also had a son with the same name. Thus, he might be Jr. the fore part of his life and Sr. the latter. Abbr. - Jr.; jun.; junr.  
 junr. = junior (q.v.).  
 juv. = juvenis (q.v.).  
 juvenalis (L) - youthful.  
 juvenca (L) - young cow; girl.  
 juvenus (L) - young bullock; young man.  
 juvenilis (L) - youthful.  
 juvenis (L) - young. Abbr.- juv.  
 k. = \*killed; king.  
 Kanc', Kantia (L) - Kent.  
 Kans. = Kansas.  
 kantaisä (Fi) - progenitor.  
 kanton (Sz) - state.  
 Käräjäkunta (Fi) - sub-division of a judicial district.  
 Karlegion (L) - Chester.  
 Karlsr. (G) = Karlsruhe.  
 kastettu (Fi) - baptized.  
 kauppala (Fi) - smaller city.  
 kaupunki (Fi) - city.  
 kerk (Du) - church parish.  
 Kihlakunta (Fi) - local government area.  
 Kincard. (Sc) = Kincardine.  
 kind (Du) (Gr) - child.  
 kindred - belonging to the same family or race; related.  
 king-of arms - the chief heraldic officer of a country. (see heraldry; Heralds' College).  
 kirchen-gemeinde (G) - church parish.  
 kirk (Scot) - church.



- Kirkby's Inquest - a survey of the English county of York taken by John de Kirkby 1284 5 A.D. (see GGR p.229).
- Kirkcudb. (Sc) = Kirkcudbright.
- kirkjustadur (Ic) - church place.
- Kjos. (Ic) = Kjosarsysla.
- klein- (G) - little.
- kleindochter (Du) - granddaughter.
- kleinkind (G) - infant.
- kleinzoon (Du) - grandson.
- kn. = \*known.
- knabe (G) - boy.
- knight - a military attendant, servant, or follower; in feudal times a mounted man-at-arms serving a king or other superior, commonly in return for a tenure of land. especially, one, generally of noble birth, who, after serving regularly as a page and squire was admitted to a special military rank; in modern times, a man upon whom a corresponding dignity has been conferred by a sovereign in recognition of personal merit. Abbr. - knt.
- kinght bachelor - a knight of the most ancient, but lowest, order of English knights, and not a member of any order of chivalry.
- knt. = knight (q.v.).
- kommune (D) - a municipality.
- kone (D) - wife.
- Konstz. (G) = Konstanz.
- kontrakt (Sw) - rural deanery containing a number of rectoral districts.
- köping (Sw) - commercial center without a city charter.
- Koppbg. (Sw) = Kopparberg.
- Kreis (G) - county.
- Krnstad. (Sw) = Kristianstad.
- Kronobg. (Sw) = Kronoberg.
- kusin (Sw) - cousin.
- kusine (D)(No) - female cousin.
- kuollut (Fi) - died.
- kuollut jättämättä rintaperilistä (Fi) - died without issue.
- kuukausi (Fi) - month.
- kvinde (D) - woman.
- kvinna (Sw) - woman.
- kvinne (No) - woman.
- Ky. = Kentucky.
- kylä (Fi) - village.
- kyrke byn (No) - sub-division of a parish.
- l. = liber (q.v.).
- L.; \*(L) = Latin (q.v.).
- La. = Louisiana.
- lääni (Fi) - county.
- labr. = \*laborer.
- Laetitia (L) - Lettice.
- län (Sw) - county.
- Lancastria (L) - Lancashire.
- Lancastria (L) - Lancaster.
- Lancs. (E) = Lancashire.
- land (D)(Du)(No)(Sw)(G) - country.
- Land Entry Papers - documents filed in connections with entry on public land. (see ABC p. 74).
- landgemeinde (G) - village; rural municipality.
- land grant - a grant of land by the government, esp. for roads or railroads, or for agricultural or industrial colleges.
- Landinium (L) - London.

and records - various records which have been made regarding the transfer of land from the government to individuals and from person to person. (see ABC p.74; GGR p. 81).

andsby (D) - village.

andskap (Sw) - older name for län, but with different bounds.

angen - (G) - long.

ania (L) - Lancashire.

apseton (Fi) - childless.

apsi (Fi) - child.

at. = Latin (q.v.).

atin - the language of ancient Latium and of Rome, and until modern times the dominant language of school, church and state in western Eurpoe. Because of its wide spread use in recording genealogical data, we present this index with many of the more common terms and their translations to assist you when searching the older records. Abbr. - L.;\*(L);Lat.

urentius (L) - Lawrence.

i. = \*land.

eftijd (Du) - age.

egacestra (L) - Chester.

egacestria, Legecestria (L) - Leicester.

egacy - something coming from an ancestor or predecessor; a gift of property by will, esp. money or other personal property.

egal method - documentary

method of recording history or genealogy. Each and every step or point is established

by original, certified or photostat copies, acceptable in court.(see historical method).

Legio VI Victrix (L) - York.

Legio XX Victrix (L) - Chester

Legionum Urbs (L) - Chester.

Legoria (L) - Leicester.

Leicestresc' (L) - Leicester-shire.

Leicestria, Leogereceastria, Legrecastrum, Licestria,

Ligeria Ligrecastrum, Legoria (L) - Leicester.

Leics. (E) = Leicester.

leskimies (Fi) - widower.

L./et/C. (Fr) = Loir/et/Cher.

L./et/G. (Fr) = Lot/et/Garonne

letter of attorney - see power of attorney.

letters of administration - the instrument by which an administrator or administratrix is authorized to administer the goods or estate of a deceased person.

letters testamentary - an instrument issued by a court or public official authorizing an executor to take control of and dispose of the estate of a decedent.

letzter wille (G) - last will, testament.

lib. = liber (q.v.).

liber (L) - book; free spoken; wine. Abbr. - l.; lib.

liberi (L) - children; grand-children.

liberty (E) - a special division of a parish or town.

lic. = \*licence.

Lidocollina (L) - Lincoln.

liege - a liege lord; a feudal

- superior to whom allegiance and service are due; a liege subject; a vassal bound to feudal service and allegiance; a liege man.  
 Lieut. = Lieutenant.  
 Lincolnia, Lincolnium (L) - Lincoln.  
 Lincolnscr\* (L) - Lincolnshire  
 Lincs. (E) = Lincoln.  
 Lindecolina, Lindecollinum, Lindocollinum (L) - Lincoln.  
 Londinium (L) - London.  
 Lindum, Lindum Colonia (L) - Lincoln.  
 lineal - consisting of, or being in, a direct line of ancestry or descendants; descended in a direct line; in the line of succession through lineage. Collateral relationship is not "lineal" though the expression "collateral lines" is not uncommon.  
 Lippe/Det. (G) = Lippe/Detmold  
 liv. = \*living; \*lived.  
 liv. abt. = \*lived about.  
 l.l. = loco ladato (q.v.).  
 locale - a place or locality.  
 locality file - the geographical catalogue of a genealogical library.  
 loc. cit. = loco citato (q.v.)  
 loco (L) - to place; to lay; to let for hire; to farm out  
 loco citato (L) - in the place cited. Abbr. - loc. cit.  
 loco laudato (L) - in the place cited. Abbr. - l.l.  
 locus (L) - place; position; rank.  
 Loer. (G) = Loerrach.  
 Loire/Inf. (Fr) = Loire Inferieure.  
 Loncastria (L) - Lancaster.  
 Lond. (E) = London.  
 Londinia, Londinium, Londinium Augusta, Londinum, Londonia (L) - London.  
 longeavus (L) - of great age; ancient.  
 Longfd. (Ire.) = Longford.  
 loyalist - in the American Rev., one opposed to separation from Great Britian. (see ABC p. 71).  
 Lucas (L) - Luke.  
 Lucia (L) - Lucy.  
 Lundinium, Lundonia (L) - London.  
 Lunia (L) - Lancashire.  
 Lux. (Bel.) = Luxemburg.  
 M.; m. = man; maritus (q.v.); married.  
 maa (Fi) - country.  
 maakunta (Fi) - older name for lääni, but with different bounds.  
 maand (Du) - month.  
 maaned (D) - month.  
 maatila (Fi) - farm.  
 mab, map (W) - son, son of.  
 Mabilia, Mabilla (L) - Mabel.  
 madre (It)(Sp) - mother.  
 maedchen (G) - girl, maiden.  
 maggiornato (It) - eldest, firstborn.  
 magna (L) - great.  
 Magna Charta; Magna Carta - the Great Charter to which the English barons forced King John to affix his seal June 15, 1215; a constitution guaranteeing rights and privileges.  
 maiden name - the name of a woman prior to marriage.

Maj. = Major.  
 majores (L) - ancestors.  
 majoris (L) - greater; older.  
 major natu (L) - (in date) prior.  
 mak. = \*making.  
 maka (Sw) - wife.  
 make (Sw) - husband.  
 Malmhs. (Sw) = Malmohus.  
 mam (W) - mother.  
 man (Du)(Sw) - husband, man.  
 Man. (Can.) = Manitoba.  
 mand (D) - husband, man.  
 månad (Sw) - month.  
 måned (No) - month.  
 mann (G) - man.  
 mann (No) - husband, man.  
 Mannh. (G) = Mannheim.  
 manor - house against which geld (q.v.) was charged; hence, the land represented in the house, or any plot of land treated as a unit for that purpose; a landed estate or territorial unit, orig. of the nature of a feudal lordship; the mansion of a lord and the land pertaining to it.  
 manuscript - a composition written with the hand, as an ancient book, document, etc. or an unprinted modern book, piece of music, etc. Abbr. - ms.; MS.: plural Mss.; mss.  
 map (W) - son of.  
 Margareta (L) - Margaret.  
 Margeria (L) - Margery.  
 mari (Fi) - husband.  
 Maria (L) - Mary.  
 marido (Sp) - husband.  
 marié, mariée (Fr) - married.  
 marita (L) - married woman; wife.

maritato (It) - married.  
 marito (It) - husband.  
 maritus (L) - bridegroom; ( of man) married. Abbr. - M.; m.  
 marriage bond - a financial guarantee that no impediment to the marriage existed. Furnished by the intended bridegroom or by his friends.  
 marriage by contract or marriage of convenience - a marriage contracted, rather for the advantage arising out of it, such as keeping an estate in a family, acquiring social position, etc.  
 marriage license - a written authorization granted by a qualified governmental official to a (named) man and woman to marry.  
 marriage out of unity - a marriage contrary to the Friends (q.v.) order. Also referred to as "marriage by a priest." "outgoing marriage", "marriage out of meeting."  
 Marta (L) - Martha.  
 marwodd (W) - died.  
 marwodd yn ddiépil (W) - died without issue.  
 Mass. = Massachusetts.  
 mater (L) - mother; matron; maternal love, etc.  
 materta magna (L) - grandmother's sister (grandaunt).  
 matertera (L) - mother's sister; aunt.  
 matertera magna (L) - grandmother's sister (grandaunt).  
 matrimonium (L) - matrimony. Abbr. - mm.  
 Mattaeus (L) - Matthew.

maximus natu (L) -eldest; first born.

Mayflower Compact - an agreement, constituting the first written American constitution, signed by 41 of the Pilgrim Fathers in the cabin of the "Mayflower" Nov. 21, 1620, to serve as a form of government, because the Pilgrims possessed no charter. Many ancestral lines run back to and beyond these Pilgrim Fathers (q.v.). (see 1953 HB p. 220).

Md. = Maryland.

md. = \*married.

Me. = Maine.

Media (L) - middle.

meisje (Du) - girl.

Melamon (L) - in Devonshire.

Melezo (L) - In Dorsetshire.

memorial - anything intended to preserve the memory of a person or event; a record or memoir; a note; an abstract.

mensis (L) - month.

ment. = \*mentioned.

merch (W) - daughter.

Mercia (L) - Mercy.

mère (Fr) - mother.

Merions. (W) = Merioneth.

mes (Sp) - month.

mese (It) - month.

Messrs. - plural of mister (q.v.).

M./et/L. (Fr) = Maine/et/Loire

M./et/M. (Fr) = Meurthe/et / Moselle.

M.I. = monumental inscription.

Mich. = Michigan.

Michaelis (L) - Michael.

microfilm - a strip of photographic film, often of stan-

dard motion-picture film size, used for making photographic record on reduced scale of printed matter, manuscripts, etc., as for storage or transmission in small space, which is enlarged for reading. Used extensively for copying genealogical records of all kinds.

Middle English - the English language of the period A.D. 1100 - 1500.

Middlesex (L) - Middlesex.

Middlesexia (L) - Middlesex.

Middx. (E) = Middlesex.

mies (Fi) - man, husband.

Milidunum (L) - In Devonshire.

milit. = \*military.

min. = minister; minor; minutes

minus natu (L) - youngest.

Minn. = Minnesota.

minoris (L) - lesser; younger.

mis (W) - month

Miss. = Mississippi.

Mister - in early times, a title of respect given only to those who held important civil office or were of gentle blood. If a man did not act in accordance with the dignity of the title it was taken away from him. (see SYA p. 141). Abbr. - Mr.

Mistress - in the 17th and 18th centuries the title "Mistress" was one of social distinction as a general rule and did not necessarily mean that the woman to whom applied was or had been married. Sometimes it meant widowhood. Abbr. - Mrs. (see SYA p. 141).



Mittel (G) - middle.  
 Mittelfr. (G) = Mittel/franken.  
 M. Lothiam (Sc) = Midlothian.  
 MM = \*Monthly Meeting (q.v.).  
 mm. = matrimonium (q.v.).  
 Mo. = Missouri.  
 mo. = month; \*mother.  
 moder (D) (Sw) - mother.  
 modryb (W) - aunt.  
 moeder (Du) - mother.  
 moglie (It) - wife.  
 moiety - about a half; part.  
 mois (Fr) - month.  
 Monagn. (Ir) = Monaghan.  
 monat (G) - month.  
 Monms. (E)(W) = Monmouth.  
 Monmuthsc, Monovaga, Monumethia  
 (L) Monmouth.  
 Mont. = Montana.  
 Montg. (W) = Montgomery.  
 Monthly Meeting - the Society  
 of Friends (q.v.) is regu-  
 lated by periodic meetings  
 known as Meetings for Busi-  
 ness. One or more congrega-  
 tions comprise a Monthly  
 Meeting, held once a month;  
 one or more Monthly Meetings  
 form a Quarterly Meeting,  
 held once in three months;  
 the Quarterly Meetings with-  
 in a stated geographical  
 area form a Yearly Meeting,  
 called a Society of Friends.  
 Many records are preserved  
 of these meetings giving  
 much genealogical informa-  
 tion. The records kept in  
 Monthly Meetings consist of  
 birth, marriage and death,  
 also minutes or proceedings,  
 discussions, condemnations  
 and disownments. Two sets  
 of meetings were kept, one

for male and one for female  
 members. (see marriage out  
 of unity). Abbr. - \*MM.  
 mor (D)(No) - mother.  
 morbroder (D) - mother's  
 brother (uncle)  
 morbror (Sw) - mother's broth-  
 er (uncle).  
 More/og/R. (No) = More/og/  
 Romsdal.  
 morfar (D)(No)(Sw) - mother's  
 father (grandfather).  
 morfars far (Sw) - mother's  
 father's father (great-  
 grandfather).  
 morfars mor (Sw) - mother's  
 father's mother (great-  
 grandmother).  
 mormor (D)(No)(Sw) - mother's  
 mother (grandmother).  
 mormors far (Sw) - mother's  
 mother's father (great-  
 grandfather).  
 mormors mor (Sw) - mother's  
 mother's mother (great-  
 grandmother).  
 mors (L) - death; corpse.  
 mors farbror (Sw) - mother's  
 father's brother (grand-  
 uncle).  
 mors faster (Sw) - mother's  
 father's sister (grandaunt).  
 mors morbror (Sw) - mother's  
 mother's brother (grand-  
 uncle).  
 mors moster (Sw) - mother's  
 mother's sister (grandaunt).  
 mort, morte (Fr) - died.  
 mortality schedules - taken by  
 census enumerators in 1850,  
 1860, 1870, and 1880, they  
 give information as to all  
 persons dying within the  
 twelve months preceeding the

- taking of the census. They are filed in Washington D.C. (see ABC p. 117).
- morte sua defungi (L) - to die a natural death.
- mortis (L) - death; corpse.
- morto (It) - died.
- morto senza prole (It) - died without issue.
- moster (D)(Sw) - mother's sister (aunt).
- mother - female parent; in early times "mother" might mean mother-in-law, step-mother, or even one not of blood or marital relationship; a title of endearment. (see SYA p. 140).
- mother-in-law - the mother of one's husband or wife; a stepmother (not in standard use at present).
- movable feast days - see feast days.
- Moyses (L) - Moses.
- Mr. = Mister (q.v.).
- Mrs. = Mistress (q.v.).
- Ms.; ms. = manuscript (q.v.).
- Mss.; mss. = manuscripts.
- muchacha (Sp) - girl.
- muchacho (Sp) - boy.
- mujer (Sp) - woman, wife.
- municipalsamhälle (Sw) - municipality; community with some local jurisdictions.
- murió (sp) - died.
- Murionio (L) - In Dorsetshire.
- murió sin hijos (Sp) - died without children.
- murió sin sucesión (Sp) - died without issue.
- mutter (G) - mother.
- my/d = \*my daughter.
- Myr. (Ic) = Myrasysla.
- mythology - the collective myths describing the gods of a people, esp., demigods and legendary human beings in stories which involve supernatural elements; the science which treats of myths.
- n. = natus; \*nephew; nomen; \*nupta (qq.v.); name.
- nacido nacio (Sp) - born.
- nactus (L) - born.
- nai (W) - nephew.
- naimaton (Fi) - unmarried.
- nain (W) - grandmother.
- nainen (Fi) - woman.
- naitu (Fi) - married.
- nam. = \*named.
- Namur. (Bel) = Namen.
- nat. = \*natus (q.v.).
- nata (L) - born.
- nato (It) - born.
- natural son or daughter - actually begotten by one (opp. to adopted), esp., in wedlock; it also means born out of wedlock or illegitimate; consanguineous; Native-born.
- naturel, naturelle (Fr) - illegitimate.
- natus (L) - birth; age; son; offspring, Abbr. - n.; \*nat.
- N.B. (E) = North Britain.
- N.B. (Can) = New Brunswick.
- N./bottn. (Sw) = Norrbotten.
- N.C. = North Carolina.
- N. Dak. = North Dakota.
- N.E. = New England.
- né, née (fr) - born.
- Nebr. = Nebraska.
- neef (Du) - male cousin.
- neefje (Du) - nephew.
- neffe (G) - nephew.
- nephew - a son of one's brother or sister; a son of one's

husband's or wives's brother or sister; (in euphemistic use) an illegitimate son of an ecclesiastic; a grandson; a male descendant of more remote degree. Abbr. - \*n.

nephew-in-law - husband of one's niece. Abbr. - \*neph-i-1.

neph-i-1 = \*nephew-in-law (q.v.)

nepos (L) - grandson; nephew.

nepotis (L) - grandson; nephew descendant.

neptis (L) - granddaughter.

neu- (G) - new.

Nev. = Nevada.

nevø (D)(No) - nephew.

neveu (Fr) - nephew.

new style calendar - see Gregorian calendar; double dating.

Nfld. = Newfoundland including Labrador.

N.H. = New Hampshire.

N. Ire. = Northern Ireland.

nicht (Du) - female cousin.

nichte (G) - niece.

nichtie (Du) - niece.

nickname - a name added to or substituted for the proper name of a person, place, etc. a familiar form of a proper name, as Jim for James.

Nicolaus (L) - Nicholas.

Nicole (L) - Lincoln.

niece - the daughter of a brother or sister.

Niederb. (G) = Niederbayern.

niese (No) - niece.

nieta (Sp) - granddaughter.

nieto (Sp) - grandson.

niña (Sp) - small girl.

niña pequeña (Sp) - infant girl

niño (Sp) - small boy.

niño pequeño (Sp) - infant boy

nipote (F) (It) - niece.

nipote (m) (It) - nephew.

nipotina (It) - granddaughter.

nipotino (It) - grandson.

N./Isf. (Ic) = Nordur/Isafjardarsysla.

nith (W) - niece.

N.J. = New Jersey.

N. Mex. = New Mexico.

N./Mul. (Ic) = Nordur/Mulasy-sla.

nobilitas (L) - high birth; renown.

No. Brab. (Ne) = Noord Brabant, North Brabant.

N./Oestr. (Aus) = Neideroesterreich.

No. Holl. (Ne) = Noord Holland (North Holland).

noin (Fi) - about.

nomen (L) - name; family; Abbr. - n.

non (L) - not.

Nordhumbra, Nordhumbria (L) - Northumberland.

Nordld. (No) = Nordland.

Nordovolca, Norfolcia (L) - Norfolk.

Norf. (E) = Norfolk.

Norffolca (L) - Norfolk.

Norfolca (L) - Norfolk.

Northamptonia, Northantuna (L) - Northampton.

Northanimbria (L) - Northumberland.

Northantescr' (L) - Northamptonshire.

Northantoni (L) - Northampton

Northants. (E) = Northampton.

Northimbria (L) - Northumberland.

Northum. (E) = Northumberland.

Northumbria, Northymbria (L)

- Northumberland.  
 Northumberlanda (L) - North-  
 umberland.  
 not. = \*noted.  
 nothis (L) - spurious; illegit-  
 imate.  
 nothus (L) - spurious, illegit-  
 imate.  
 Notingehamsc<sup>a</sup>, Nottingamia (L)  
 Nottingham.  
 Notts. (E) = Nottingham.  
 nova nupta (L) - bride.  
 noverca (L) - stepmother.  
 novus (L) - new; young; fresh.  
 novus maritus (L) - bridegroom  
 n.p. or d. = no place or date.  
 nr. = near.  
 N.S. (Can) = Nova Scotia.  
 N./Thing. (Ic) = Nordur/  
 Thingviarsysla.  
 N./Tronlg. (No) = Nord/Trøn-  
 delag.  
 nubo (L) - to marry (a husband)  
 nuncupative - (of wills, etc.)  
 oral rather than written;  
 given before witnesses.  
 nuorin (Fi) - youngest.  
 nupital - of or pertaining to  
 marriage or the marriage  
 ceremony.  
 nupta (L) - (of a woman) mar-  
 ried. Abbr. - \*n.  
 nuptiae (L) - marriage.  
 nuptialis (L) - nupital (q.v.)  
 nuptus (L) - married.  
 nurus (L) - daughter-in-law;  
 young woman.  
 N.W. Terr. (Can) = Northwest  
 Territories.  
 N.X.N. = no Christian name.  
 N.Y. = New York.  
 N.Z. = New Zealand.  
 o. = \*oath; optimus (q.v.).  
 oäkta (Sw) - illegitimate.

ob. = obiit; obiter (qq.v.).  
 ob. caelebs (L) - died unmar-  
 ried.  
 ober- (G) - upper.  
 Oberb. (G) = Oberbavarn.  
 Oberfr. (G) = Oberfranken.  
 obiit (L) - he or she died.  
 Abbr. - ob.; obt.  
 obiit sine prole (L) - he or  
 she died without issue.  
 (childless). Abbr. - ob.s.p.  
 obiit sine prole masculus (L)  
 - he or she died without  
 male issue. Abbr. - \*ob.s.p.m.  
 obiit vita patris (L) - died  
 in the lifetime of his or  
 her father. Abbr. \*ob.v.p.  
 obiter (L) - incidently. Abbr.  
 - ob.  
 obituary - pertaining to or  
 recording a death.  
 ob.s.p. = obiit sine prole  
 (q.v.).  
 ob.s.p.m. = \*obiit sine prole  
 masculus (q.v.).  
 obt. = obiit (q.v.).  
 ob. umm. = \*he or she died un-  
 married.  
 ob.v.p. = \*obiit vita patris  
 (q.v.).  
 o.c. = only child; opere cit-  
 ato (q.v.).  
 Occidua Wallia (L) - Cornwall.  
 OE.; O.E. = Old English (q.v.)  
 oed (W) - age, aged.  
 off; \*offi. = official.  
 Offenbg. (G) = Offenburg.  
 O.F.S. = Orange Free State  
 (South Africa).  
 oft. = \*often.  
 ogift (Sw) - unmarried.  
 O. Gotld. (Sw) = Östergötland.  
 O. IJsel. (Ne) = Overijssel  
 (Overyssel)

- Okla. = Oklahoma.
- Olaus (L) - Olaf, Olave.
- oldebarn (D) - great-grand child
- oldefader (D) - great-grand-father.
- oldefar (No) - great-grand-father.
- oldemoder (D) - great-grand-mother.
- oldemor (No) - great-grand-mother.
- Oldenbg. (G) = Oldenburg.
- Old English - the English of periods before 1100; Anglo-Saxon; the form of black letters used by English printers from the 15th to the 18th century. Abbr. - OE.; O.E.
- old style calendar - see Julian calendar, double-dating. Abbr. - O.S.; o/s.
- omkring (No)(Sw) - about.
- omstreeks (Du) - about.
- oncle (Fr) - uncle.
- onecht (Du) - illegitimate.
- ongehuwd (Du) - unmarried.
- onkel (D)(G)(No) - uncle.
- Ont. = Ontario.
- O./Oestr. (Aus.) = Oberoesterreich.
- oom (Du) - uncle.
- op.cit. = opere citato(q.v.).
- opere citato (L) - in the work cited. Abbr.-o.c.;op.cit.
- Opfalz. (G) = Oberpfalz.
- oppeto (L) - to go to meet; to perish; to die.
- oppidanus (L) - of or in a town (other than Rome).
- optimas (L) - aristocrat.
- optimus (L) - the best. Abbr.-o.
- orbitas (L) - orphanage;widowhood.
- orbo (L) - to bereave (of parents, children, etc.).
- orbus (L) - bereaved, childless; parentless.
- ord. = ordained; ordinance.
- Oreg. = Oregon.
- orig. = origin; original.
- origo (L) - beginning;birth; origin.
- oriundus (L) - descended; sprung from.
- Orkney; (Sc) = Orkney Islands.
- orphan - a child bereaved by the death of both parents, or, less commonly, of one parent.
- orphan chamber - the chamber or court having jurisdiction over minors, wills,etc., and presided over by the orphan master.
- orphan's court - in the U.S. and other countries orphans have been recognized as wards of the state and governmental provision is made for their care through the orphan's courts. The duty of the state to provide for orphans was first recognized in the early part of the 17th century.
- Ort (G) - place.
- ortus (L) - rising; sunrise; birth
- O.S.; o/s = old style calendar (see double-dating; Julian calendar).
- Osrfd.(No) = Østfold.
- oud-oom (Du) - eldest.
- oudste (Du) - eldest.
- oud-tante (Du)- grandaunt.
- overgrootmoeder (Du) - great-



- grandmother.  
 overgrootvader (Du) - great-grandfather.  
 oxgang - a bovine (q.v.).  
 Oxon. (E)(L) = Oxford.  
 Oxonia, Oxonium, Oxenforda, Oxfordia, Oxonia, Oxonium (L) - Oxford.  
 p. = page; pater; per; populus post; pro (qq.v.).  
 Pa. = Pennsylvania.  
 p.a. = pro anno; per annum (qq.v.).  
 padre (It)(Sp) - father.  
 paese (It) - country.  
 page - one side of the leaf of a book, etc.; a boy servant or attendant; a youth in training for knighthood.  
 Abbr. p.; pp. = pages.  
 país (Sp) - country.  
 päivä (Fi) - day.  
 palaeography - old or ancient writing; the science that treats of the writing of the ancients.  
 palatinate - a province or territory of the palatine or county palatine; a native or inhabitant of the Palatinate.  
 Palatinate - a state of the old German Empire, lying along the Rhine. The present Palatinate is a district of Bavaria.  
 palatine - of or pertaining to a palace; possessing royal privileges, as, a count or earl palatine; an officer of an imperial palace; a native or inhabitant of the Palatinate; a palatinate or county palatine.  
 Palatines of Pa. - early settlers, who through persecution were driven from their homes along the Rhine River, their home being called the Palatinate (q.v.).  
 panoply - a full suit of armor; anything defending or protecting completely by covering or enveloping.  
 parens (L) - father; mother; parents.  
 parentis (L) - father; mother; parents.  
 parento (L) - to offer solemn sacrifice in honor of deceased parents or relatives; to revenge (a person's death by that of another).  
 parish - originally, in Great Britain and some British colonies, the ecclesiastical unit of area consisting of the circuit or district committed to the charge of one parson or vicar or other minister. Originally this district consisted of one or more villas or towns (in the south of England usually one, in the north several).  
 parish register - a book kept for the recording of all the christenings, marriages, and burials in a parish. (see SYA p. 95; GGR p. 196; 1953 HB p. 149). Abbr. - \* P. R.  
 parocchia (It) - parish.  
 paroch - a clergymen in charge of a parish.  
 parochia (L) - parish.  
 parochie (Du)(G)(Ne) - parish.  
 parochial - of or pertaining to a parish.  
 paroisse (Fr) - parish.

parroquia (Sp) - parish.  
 parva (L) - little.  
 passenger list - a ship's list of passengers. Generally referring to the lists of passengers arriving in the U.S. from European countries (see ABC p. 87).  
 pastor (L) - herdsman; shepherd  
 pastorate (Sw) - - cortical district containing more than one parish.  
 patent - an instrument or deed making a conveyance or grant of public lands; the land of territory so conveyed.  
 pater (L) - father; sire. Abbr. - p.  
 paterfamilias (L) - head of a household; father of family.  
 paternal - of or pertaining to a father.  
 patres (L) - fathers. Abbr.-pp.  
 patria (L) - fatherland; native country.  
 Patricius (L) - Patrick.  
 patrius (L) - fatherly; paternal; hereditary; innate.  
 patronymic - in strict usage, a name formed by the addition of a prefix or suffix indicating sonship or other relationship to the name of one's father or paternal ancestor, as Johnson, son of John - Macdonald, son of Donald - Ivanovich, son of Ivan, etc.  
 patruelis (L) - cousin on the father's side.  
 patruus (L) - (paternal) uncle; severe reprover.  
 patruus major (L) - grandfather's brother(granduncle)

pays (Fr) - county or state.  
 P.C.C. = \*Prerogative Court of Canterbury. (see prerogative court); privy council cases (q.v.).  
 Pc/de/C. (Fr) = Pas/de/Calais.  
 P.C.Y = \*Prerogative Court of York, (see prerogative court)  
 peculium (L) - a small private property; private property of a son, daughter or slave, held with the father's or master's consent.  
 P./de/D. (Fr) = Puy/de/Dome.  
 pedigree - an ancestral line, or line of descent; a genealogical table.  
 pédigrée (Fr) - pedigree.  
 pedwerydd hen daid (W) - 4th great-grandfather.  
 P.E.I. = Prince Edward Island.  
 pellex (L) - concubine (of a married man).  
 Pembs. (W) = Pembroke.  
 pension lists or records - the lists of pensioners who served in the wars of the U.S. from Revolutionary times on down. The Archivist of the United States, National Archives, Washington, D.C. has charge of pension applications. (see SYA p. 119; ABC p. 85).  
 pentre (W) - village.  
 peo. = \*people.  
 per (L) - by (means of); great; very; through; all over, etc  
 Abbr. - p.  
 per annum (L) - by the year; annually. Abbr. - p.a.  
 pere (Fr) - father.  
 peregrinus (L) strange; stranger; foreigner.

- personal property - estate or property that is not real, consisting in general, but not always, of things temporary or movable; chattels.
- petite fille (Fr) - grand-daughter.
- petit fils (Fr) - grandson.
- petition - formally drawn-up request addressed to a person or a body of persons in authority or power, soliciting some favor, right, mercy or other benefit. Abbr. - \*petn. \*petitn..
- petitioner - he who petitions. Abbr. - \*petr.
- petitn. = \*petition (q.v.).
- petn. = \*petition (q.v.).
- petr. = \*petitioner (q.v.).
- Petronilla (L) - Parnel, Parnell
- Petrus (L) - Peter.
- pfarramt (G)(Sz) - parish (the bounds of Catholic and Protestant parishes are different).
- photostat copy = photographic copies; copies of records, maps, etc., made with a photostat; one of the simpler methods of photographing any printed or handwritten material.
- P.I. = The Republic of the Philippines.
- pieni kaupunki (Fi) - small town
- pieni lansi (Fi) - infant.
- pige (D) - girl.
- pike (No) - girl.
- Pilgrim Fathers - the English separatists who founded the colony of Plymouth, Mass., in 1620. (see Mayflower Compact).
- pipe rolls - Eng. Hist., the great or annual, rolls containing the pipes or statements of the account of the king's revenue, expenses, etc. 1131 to 1833.
- pitäjä (Fi) - civil parish.
- plaats (Ne) - place.
- plantation - a place planted; an estate, usually large, and cultivated; in Maine, a minor civil division, having a very simple form of government; in Mass., land without trees of merchantable value.
- plebes; plebs (L) - common people; populace.
- plentyn (W) - infant, child.
- plwyf (W) - parish.
- poika (Fi) - boy, son.
- pojanpoika (Fi) - grandson.
- pojanpojanpoika, pojantytär-enpoika (Fi) - great-grandson.
- pojanpojantytär, pojantytär-entytar (Fi) - great-granddaughter.
- pojantytär (Fi) - granddaughter.
- pojke (Sw) - boy.
- Pomm. (G) = Pommern.
- poor law - a law providing for or regulating support of the poor. Started in England 1601, in the U.S. at various times. (see GGR p. 227).
- popula (L) - people.
- populus (L) - people. Abbr. - p.
- post (L) - after. Abbr. - p.
- Postal Guide - see U.S. Postal Guide.
- posterity - descendants; offspring to the furthest generation.
- postridie (L) - on the day af-

ter; the next day.

power of attorney - an instrument authorizing one to act as the attorney or agent of the person granting it either generally, or, more often, for some specified limited purpose. Abbr. - p.p.a. (per power of attorney)

PP. = patres (q.v.).

pp. = pages (see page).

p.p.a. = per power of attorney (see power of attorney).

P.R. = Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

P.R. = \*parish register (q.v.)

praedium (L) - land; estate.

praenomen (L) - first name.

prec.; \*precd. = preceding.

predecessore (It) - ancestor.

pre-emption - act or right of purchasing before others; a piece of land occupied under a pre-emption right. (q.v.).

pre-emption right - right given by the Federal public land laws (repealed 1891) to citizens of buying a quarter section of land or less. (see pre-emption).

prerogative court - formerly, the court of either of the archbishops (of Canterbury or York in Eng., or Armagh in Ireland), which had jurisdiction in all cases of wills or administrations, transferred to Court of Probate 1857; the probate court of New Jersey.

preussisch - (G) - Prussian.

pridem (L) - long since.

pridie (L) - on the day before

prima (Sp) - female cousin.

primo (Sp) - male cousin.

primogénito (It) (Sp) - eldest firstborn.

primos hermanos (Sp) - 1st cousins.

primos segundos (Sp) - 2nd cousins.

priod, prioddodd (W) - married

priores (L) - ancestors.

privigna (L) - stepdaughter.

privignus (L) - stepson.

privy council - a secret council; a private, or personal council.

pro (L) = for. Abbr. - p.

pro. = \*probate; \*proved.

P.R.O. = \*Public Record Office

pro anno (L) - for the year.

Abbr. - p.a.

proavia (L) - great-grandmother.

proavus (L) - great-grandfather; ancestor.

prob. = probably.

probate - proof; official proof; esp., the proof before a tribunal that an instrument offered is the last will and testament of a person deceased. (see probate court).

probate court - a court for the probate of wills, administration of estates, and related matters (see probate)

professional genealogist - one engaged in genealogical research as a vocation; one receiving remuneration for genealogical work. (see amateur genealogist).

progenies (L) - race; family; progeny.

progenitor - an ancestor; a forefather.



- progenitores (SP) - progenitors  
ancestors.
- proles (L) - offspring; progeny; descendants.
- pronepos (L) - great grandson.
- proneptis (L) - great-granddaughter.
- pronipota (f)(It) - great-granddaughter.
- pronipote(m) (It) - great-grandson.
- promurus (L) - wife of a grandson.
- proofread - to read and mark corrections in; to read in order to detect and mark errors.
- prop. = property.
- propr. = proprietor (s).
- prosapia (L) - family; pedigree; race.
- proved will - a will established as genuine by probate court.
- provincia (It) (L) - county, province.
- province - an administrative unit of a country; a region of country; a district.
- provincie (Du)(Ne) - province district.
- provinz (G) province.
- provis. = \*provision.
- provost - a person appointed to superintend, or preside over, something; a person appointed as an official head.
- proximo (L) - next month.
- Prudentia (L) - Prudence.
- pub. = public; published; publisher.
- public domain - public lands.
- pueblo (Sp) - small town.
- puella (L) - girl; sweetheart.
- puer (L) - child; boy; young man.
- pupillus (L) - orphan boy.
- Puritan - one of a class of Protestants who arose in the 16th century within the Church of England. Because of religious persecution many left their homes forming a large segment of the early population of New England. (see Mayflower Compact, Pilgrim Fathers).
- pursuivant - a heraldic officer ranking below a herald; an official attendant of the heralds.
- putative - commonly regarded as such; supposed, as a putative father.
- putilla (L) - little girl.
- putillus (L) - little boy.
- Pyr./Orient. (Fr) = Pyrenees/Orientales.
- q.e. = quod est (q.v.).
- qq.v. = quae vide (q.v.).
- quadrimus (L) - of four years, four years old.
- quae spondet infantis loco (L) - godmother.
- quae vide (L) - which see (plural). Abbr. - qq.v.
- Quaker - see Friends.
- Que. = Quebec.
- que (L) - and (used only as an enclitic particle).
- quod (L) - that, in that, because; wherefore; although.
- quod est (L) - which is. Abbr. - q.e.
- quod vide (L) - which see (singular). Abbr. - q.v.
- q.v. = quod vide (q.v.).



- qy. = query.  
 R.; r. = rector; regina; rex.  
 (qq.v.).  
 Radulfus (L) - Ralph.  
 Raga, Ragae, Rhage, Rage (L) -  
 Leicester.  
 ragazza (It) - girl.  
 ragazzo (It) - boy.  
 Rang. (Ic) - Rangarvallasysla.  
 rat. = \*rated.  
 reading machine - the machine  
 used for reading microfilms  
 (q.v.). It makes an enlarged  
 image on ground glass. (ABC  
 p. 33).  
 real estate or property -land  
 and whatever by nature or  
 artificial annexation is  
 part of it or is the means  
 of its enjoyment, as miner-  
 als, trees, buildings, fences  
 etc.  
 rec. = record; recorder.  
 rector - a clergyman; the ruler  
 or governor of a country;  
 the chief. Abbr. - R.; r.  
 Reg. Gen. = Registrar General  
 (q.v.).  
 regina (L) - queen. Abbr. -  
 R.; r.  
 register - a book in which en-  
 tries of acts, occurrences,  
 names, or the like are re-  
 corded; a book or system of  
 public records.  
 Registrar General - the head  
 of any general register of-  
 fice; spec., Eng., the chief  
 official of the General Re-  
 gister Office, Somerset  
 House, London, W.C.2, England  
 rel. = relative; religion; re-  
 leased.  
 relationship - connection or  
 alliance by blood or mar-  
 riage; kinship.  
 relative-in-law - one who is  
 related by marriage. Abbr.-  
 \*rel-i-l.  
 relic-widow, usually followed  
 by "of"; remains.  
 relict (L) = survivor; widow.  
 relicta = widow.  
 relictus = widower.  
 rel-i-l. = \*relative-in-law.  
 (q.v.).  
 rep. = report; representative.  
 repository - a place, room,  
 etc., where things are de-  
 posited or stored; such as  
 a museum, an archive, a bur-  
 ial vault, etc.  
 repud. = \*repudiate.  
 requiescat in pace (L) - may  
 he or she rest in peace.  
 Abbr. - R.I.P.  
 Rev. = \*Revolutionary War.  
 (q.v.).  
 Revolutionary War - the war of  
 the American revolution,  
 1775-83. \*Rev.; Rev. War.  
 Rev. War. = Revolutionary War  
 (q.v.).  
 rex (L) - king; tyrant; master;  
 leader; tutor. Abbr.- R.; r.  
 Rhinel. (G) = Rheinland or  
 Rheinprovinz.  
 R. I. = Rhode Island.  
 Ricardus (L) - Richard.  
 riding - an administrative dis-  
 trict, orig., York, Eng., but  
 also found in other British  
 colonies and at one time in  
 Pennsylvania & Long Island;  
 division of the county in  
 Yorkshire comprising a num-  
 ber of wapentakes; from the  
 Saxon triding, i.e., third

part. There are the East North and West Ridings in Yorkshire.

Ringkby. (D) = Ringkøbing.

R.I.P. = requiescat in pace (q.v.).

Robertus (L) - Robert.

Roesia, Rosa, Rosia (L) - Rose.

Rogald. (No) = Rogaland.

Rogerus (L) - Roger.

Roman Numerals - numerals in the Roman system of notation with values as follows:

I or i = one (see J.).

II or ii = two.

III or iii = three.

IV or iv = four.

V or v = five.

VI or vi = six.

VII or vii = seven.

VIII or viii = eight.

IX or ix = nine.

X or x = ten.

L = fifty.

C = one hundred.

D = five hundred.

M = one thousand.

The Roman numeral I, when it stands alone, is number one; when it is placed before another numeral is subtracts one when it is placed after another numeral it adds one. It is the same with other numerals, if they are placed in front of a numeral of greater value their value is subtracted, if after, their value is added.

Suppose you should write 1953 in Roman numerals. Always the largest number is written first (unless you

want to subtract), and the smaller numbers in sequence. In this case the largest number is 1000 which is M, the next largest is 900 which is CM. The third largest number is 50, which is L. The last number is 3 which is III. Hence, 1953 is written MCMLIII.

Suppose you see the letters MDCLXXXV you would say: M=1000, D=500, C=100, (DC=600), L=50, XXX=30, (LXXX=80) and V=5. Thus, MDCLXXV = 1685.

Suppose the letters you write down are MDCCCXXXIX. M=1000, D=500, CCC=300, XXX=30, IX=9, total 1839.

At one time the letter "K" was used for 250 and "G" for 400.

Roscom. (Ire.) = Roscommon.

Ross & Crom. (Sc) = Ross and Cromarty.

Rotelandia (L) - Rutland.

rovastikunta (Fi) - rural deanery.

Roxb. (Sc) = Roxburgh.

Rural Deanery - see deanery.

ruricola (L) - husbandman.

rus (L) - country; country-seat; farm.

rustica (L) - country girl.

rusticus (L) - rural.

Rutlandia(ia) (L) - Rutlandshire.

Rutlds. (E) = Rutland.

s. = sepultus; son; \*spinster (qq.v.); \*sons; \*successor.

s.a. = sine anno (q.v.).

sadt (G) - town, city.

Salopesbiria, Salopia (L) -

- Shrewsbury, In Shropshire.  
 Salopescira (L) - Shropshire.  
 Salzbg. (Aus.) = Salzburg.  
 s and coh = \*son and coheir.  
 s and h = \*son and heir.  
 S.A.R. = Sons of the American Revolution.  
 Sask. = Saskatchewan.  
 Saxe. (G) = Sachsen or Saxe.  
 S.C. = South Carolina.  
 scatt. = \*scattering or \*scattered.  
 Sch./Lippe (G) = Schaumburg/Lippe.  
 Schles./Holst. (G) = Schleswig/Holstein.  
 Schwarzw. (G) = Schwarzwald.  
 Schwester (G) - sister.  
 Scot. = Scotland.  
 scrip - handwriting; the characters used in handwriting; a writing.  
 S.Dak. = South Dakota.  
 sec. = second; secretary; section; sector.  
 seisen - possession of either land or chattel. Also seizen.  
 seized of - legally possessed of.  
 Selk. (Sc) = Selkirk.  
 Sen. = senior (q.v.).  
 senecta; senectus (L) - old age.  
 senex (L) - old man; old woman; aged.  
 senior - older or elder. Abbr. - Sen.; Sr. (see junior for instability of use).  
 senium (L) - old age.  
 señorita (Sp) - young unmarried lady.  
 senza marito, smaritato (It) - unmarried.  
 sep. = sepultus (q.v.).  
 seppolto (It) - buried.  
 sepulcrum (L) - grave.  
 sepulta (L) - buried.  
 sepultado (Sp) - buried.  
 sepultus (L) - buried. Abbr. - s.; sep.  
 seqq. = sequentia (q.v.).  
 sequentia (L) - the following. Abbr. - seqq.  
 ser. = \*servant; \*service.  
 serg. = sergeant.  
 serkku (Fi) - cousin.  
 serv.; servt. = servant.  
 servula (L) - servant girl.  
 servulus (L) - servant lad.  
 servus (L) - servant; slave.  
 setä (Fi) - uncle.  
 S./et/L. (Fr) = Saone/et/Loire.  
 S./et/M. (Fr) = Seine/et/Marne.  
 S./et/O. (Fr) = Seine/et/Oise.  
 settl. = \*settled; \*settler.  
 seurakunta (Fi) - church parish.  
 sev. = \*several.  
 Sevenbg. (D) = Svendborg.  
 S./Fjord. (No) = Sogn og Fjordane.  
 sh. = \*share; \*ship.  
 shield - the escutcheon or field on which are placed the bearings in coats of arms (q.v.).  
 shire - a county; one of the counties of Great Britain.  
 Shrops. (E) = Shropshire.  
 Sibella (L) - Sybil.  
 sic (L) - thus; to introduce something that follows.  
 Sidneus (L) - Sidney.  
 signator (L) - signer; witness (to a will).  
 signatura (L) - signature.  
 Siluams (L) - Silas.  
 sin. = sine (q.v.).  
 sine (L) - without. Abbr. -

- Sn.; sin.  
 sine anno (L) - without year.  
 Abbr. - s.a.  
 sine loco (L) - without place.  
 Abbr. - s.l.  
 sine loco, anno, vel nomine (L)  
 - without place, year, or  
 name. Abbr. - s.l.a.n.  
 sine prole (L) - without issue;  
 without children. Abbr. s.p.  
 sine prole supersite (L) - with  
 out surviving issue (children  
 Abbr. - s.p.s.  
 sir (W) - county.  
 Sir - the distinctive title of  
 a knight or baronet; a title  
 of respect for some notable  
 personage of ancient times.  
 \*sis.; sist. = sister (q.v.).  
 sisar (Fi) - sister.  
 sisarenpoika (Fi) - sister's  
 son (nephew).  
 sisarukset (Fi) - brothers and  
 sisters.  
 sis. il.; sis-i-l. = \*sister-  
 in-law (q.v.).  
 sister - the daughter of the  
 same parents; a female  
 friend a female member of a  
 religious community (nun): a  
 nurse in charge of a hospi-  
 tal room. Abbr. - \*sis.; sist.  
 sister-in-law - one's hus-  
 band's or wife's sister;  
 one's brother's wife. Abbr.  
 - \*sis.il.; \*sis-i-l; \*sister-  
 i-l.  
 Skag. (Ic) = Skagafjardarsysla  
 Skanbg. (D) = Skanderborg.  
 Skarabg. (Sw) = Skaraborg.  
 skeppslag (Sw) - coastal gov-  
 ernment area.  
 s.l. = sine loco (q.v.).  
 slaegtregister (D) - pedigree  
 s.l.a.n. = sine loco, anno,  
 vel nomine (q.v.).  
 S./Manld. (Sw) = Södermanland.  
 S./Marit. (Fr) = Seine/Mari-  
 time.  
 S./Mul. (Ic) = Sudur/Mulasysla  
 Sn. = sine (q.v.).  
 Snaef. (Ic) = Snaefellsnes-  
 sysla.  
 s/o = \*son of.  
 sobrina; sobrinus (L) - first  
 cousin; cousin-german; (Sp)  
 niece.  
 sobrino (Sp) - nephew.  
 socer; socerus (L) - father-  
 in-law.  
 soceri (L) - parents-in-law.  
 Society of Friends - see  
 Friends.  
 söcken (Sw) - civil or polit-  
 ical parish.  
 socrus (L) - mother-in-law.  
 soeur (Fr) - sister.  
 sogn (No) - parish.  
 sogne (D) - parish.  
 sohn (G) - son.  
 So. Holl. (Ne) = Zuid Holland  
 (South Holland).  
 Soken (Ic) - parish.  
 soltero (Sp) - unmarried.  
 Som. (E) = Somerset.  
 Somersata, Somerseta, Somer-  
 setania, Somersetensis,  
 Somertunensis Comitatus,  
 Sumersetanea, Sumertunensis,  
 Summurtunensis Paga (L) -  
 Somersetshire.  
 Somerset House - where the  
 registers of births, mar-  
 riages, and deaths of Eng.  
 and Wales (1837 to present)  
 are kept. Somerset House,  
 London, W.C.2, England.  
 son - male child or person in

relation to his parents; one adopted as a son: a familiar term of address. (see SYA D. 139).

Søn (D) - son.

sondotter (Sw) - son's daughter (granddaughter).

son, il.; son-i-1 = \*son-in-law

son-in-law - the husband of one's daughter; a stepson.

sønn (No) - son.

sønnedatter (D) - son's daughter (granddaughter)

sønne-datter (No) - son's daughter (granddaughter).

sønnesøn (D) - son's son (grandson).

sønne-sønn (No) - son's son (grandson).

sønnesønsdatter (D) - son's son's daughter (great-grand-daughter).

sønnesønssøn (D) - son's son's son (great-grandson).

sonson (Sw) - son's son (grand son).

sonsons dotter (Sw) - son's son's daughter (great-grand-daughter).

sonsons son (Sw) - son's son's son (great-grandson).

sorella (It) - sister.

soror (L) - sister; female companion or friend. Abbr. - Sr.

sororis (L) - sister.

sororis filia - see filia sororis.

søster (No) (D) - sister.

søsterdatter (D) - sister's daughter (niece)

søstersøn (D) - sister's son (nephew).

source references - references to books, mss., registers,

publications, etc., wherein is found the information on which the author has based his premise or writings. (see GGR p. 221).

Southeria (L) - Surrey.

Southsexena (L) - The County of Sussex.

s.p. = sine prole (q.v.).

spädbarn (Sw) - infant.

spädebarn (D) - infant.

spebarn (No) - infant.

spell. = \*spelling; \*spelled.

spinster - a woman still unmarried; one who spins. Abbr.

- \*S. \*spr.

sponsor (L) - bondsman; surety Abbr. - \*spr.; \*S.

sponsus (L) - betrothed; bridegroom; suitor.

sposa (It) - wife.

sposo (It) - husband.

spr. = \*spinster; \*sponsor (qq.v.).

s.p. s. = sine prole supersite (q.v.).

spurius (L) - illegitimate child or birth.

Sr. = senior; soror (qq.v.).

Sr. (before a Name) = Sir.

S. S. = supra scriptum (q.v.).

staat (G) - state.

stad (D)(Du)(Ne)(No)(Sw) - city.

stadt (G)(Sz) - city, town.

stadtgemeinde (G) - urban municipality.

Staffordia, Staffordsc' (L) - Staffordshire.

Staffs. (E) = Stafford.

stamfader (D)(Sw) - ancestor.

stamfar (No) - progenitor, ancestor.

stamtavia (Sw) - pedigree.

stamtavle (No) - genealogical



- table.
- stamtire (No) - pedigree, genealogical tree.
- standesamt (G) - civil registrar's office.
- starb (G) - died.
- starb kinderlos (G) - died without issue.
- State of Franklin - see Franklin, State of.
- Steaftordensis (L) - Of Stafford.
- Steierm. (Aus.) = Steiermark.
- stemma stemma gentile (L) - pedigree.
- Steaftordensis (L) - Of Stafford.
- step - a prefix indicating connection between members of a family by the remarriage of a parent, and not by blood. (see SYA p. 140).
- stepchild - a child of one's husband or wife by a former marriage. (see step-).
- stepfather - the husband by remarriage of one's mother.
- Stephanus (L) - Stephen.
- S./Thing. (Ic) = Sudur/Thingeyjarsysla.
- stift or biskopsstift (Sw) - bishopric or diocese containing a number of rural deaneries
- still born - dead when born.
- Stockhm. (Sw) = Stockholm.
- Strand. (Ic) = Strandasysla.
- S./Tronlg. (No) = Sør Trøndelag.
- subnuba (L) - second wife; intruder; rival.
- Sudovolca, Suffolcia, Suffolcia (L) - Suffolk.
- Sudria (L) - Surrey.
- Sudsexia (L) - Sussex.
- Suff. (E) = Suffolk.
- Suffolca (L) - Suffolk.
- sukupuu (Fi) - pedigree.
- sukutaulu (Fi) - pedigree.
- Sumersetarea, Sumertunensis, Summurtunensis Paga (L) - Somersetshire.
- supra scriptum (L) - written above. Abbr. - S.S.
- surg. = surgeon.
- surname - the name which a person has in common with the other members of his family, as distinguished from his Christian or given name; a family name.
- surname file or catalogue - the card index of a genealogical library listing surnames (q.v.).
- Surr. (E) = Surrey.
- Surra, Surria, Surreia (L) - Surrey.
- susceptor (L) - undertaker; receiver; godfather.
- Suss. (E) = Sussex.
- Sussexia (L) - Sussex.
- Suth. (Sc) = Sutherland.
- Suthamtunensis Provincia (L) - Hampshire.
- Suthregia, Suthreia (L) - Surrey.
- Suthriona (L) - Surrey.
- Suthsaxonia (L) - Sussex.
- Suthsexia (L) - Sussex.
- suus (L) - his own, her own, its own, their own.
- sw. = \*swear; \*swore.
- swydd (W) - county.
- Symbols used by genealogists in Continental Europe appear on many pedigrees and family records. Some, if not all

those listed below, might well be used by American genealogists. The following have been checked from several sources and are the most common - you may find many others:

\* or X = born.

(\*) = born illegitimate.

~ or = or X = christened.

o = betrothed.

oo or @ = married.

o/o = divorced.

o-o = common law marriage.

+ or † or / = died.

†X = died of battle wounds.

X or XX = died in battle.

□ or ▢ or □ = burial.

†† or (†) = no further issue.

☩ = cremation.

syntynty (Fi) - born.

syskon (Sw) - brothers and sisters.

sysla (Ic) - county.

syster (Sw) - sister.

systerdotter (Sw) - sister's daughter (niece).

systerson (Sw) - sister's son (nephew).

t. = tempore; tomus (qq.v.).

tabularium (L) - archives; register-office.

tad (w) - father.

tag (G) - day.

taid (W) - grandfather.

tak. = \*taken.

tante (D)(Du)(Fr)(G)(No) - aunt

tatarabuella (Sp) - 2nd great-grandmother.

tatarabuelo (Sp) - 2nd great-grandfather.

täti (Fi) - aunt.

tectum (L) - house; abode;

dwelling.

Telemk. (No) = Telemark.

temp. = tempore (q.v.).

tempore (L) - in the time of.

Abbr. - t.; temp.

tempus (L) - time; season; occasion.

Tenn. = Tennessee.

Terr./Belf. (Fr) = Territoire/de Belfort.

testament (Du)(E)(Fr)(G) - a formal declaration, usually in writing, of a person's wishes as to the disposition of his property after his death; formerly, a disposition to take effect upon death and relating to personal property (as distinguished from real property), but now will and testament are synonymous. (see will; nuncupative).

testamenta (D) - will, testament.

testamente (No) (Sw) - will testament.

testamento (It)(Sp) - will, testament.

Testamentti (Fi) - will, testament.

testamentum (L) - will; testament.

testate - having made and left a valid will.

testator - one who leaves a valid will.

testatrix - a female testator.

T./et/G. (Fr) = Tarn/et/Garonne.

Tex. = Texas.

T.H. = Territory of Hawaii.

tho. = \*though.

Thomasina (L) - Thomasine.

Tamsin.  
 thot. = \*thought.  
 thro. + \*through.  
 tfa (Sp) - aunt.  
 tfa abuela (Sp) - grandaunt.  
 tila (Fi) - small farm.  
 Timotheus (L) - Timothy.  
 tingslag (Sw) - sub-division  
 of a judicial district.  
 tfo (Sp) - uncle.  
 tfo abuelo (Sp) - granduncle.  
 tipoldefader (D) - 2nd great-  
 grandfather.  
 Tipp. (Ire.) = Tipperary.  
 tippoldefar (No) - 2nd great-  
 grandfather.  
 tippoldemor (No) - 2nd great-  
 grandmother.  
 tipp-tippoldefar (No) - 3rd.  
 great-grandfather.  
 tipp-tippoldemor (No) - 3rd.  
 great-grandmother.  
 tipp-tipp-tippoldefar (No) 4th  
 great-grandfather.  
 tiptipoldefader (D) - 3rd  
 great-grandfather.  
 tiptiptipoldefader (D) 4th  
 great-grandfather.  
 tithing - a small administra-  
 tive division locally pre-  
 served in many parts of Eng.  
 apparently originally con-  
 sisting of ten men with  
 their families, or the tenth  
 part of a hundred (q.v.).  
 tithingman - the chief man of  
 a tithing (q.v.).  
 tochter (G) - daughter.  
 tomos (L) - volume; tome; one  
 volume of a larger work.  
 Abbr. - t.  
 town - may refer to an abode  
 or house, a small group of  
 houses, a village, or on up

to a large city, according  
 to its usage at various  
 times and places.  
 township - the inhabitants of,  
 or a vill, manor or medieval  
 town; a social or tribal  
 unit among the Anglo-Saxons;  
 an administrative district  
 similar to a parish; in the  
 U.S., (mostly) a tract of  
 land which is a geographical  
 rather than a political di-  
 vision. Abbr. - tp.; twp.  
 tp. = township (q.v.).  
 tradition - the handing down  
 of statements, beliefs, leg-  
 ends, customs, genealogies,  
 etc., from generation to  
 generation, esp. by word of  
 mouth.  
 transcr. = \*transcribed.  
 transcribe - to make a copy of  
 in writing.  
 transcript - a reproduction in  
 writing or print.  
 tre, tref (W) - town.  
 Trenovantum (L) - London.  
 trial docket - a book or re-  
 cord containing the list of  
 causes to be tried in court.  
 tritavus (L) - great grand-  
 father's great grandfather.  
 trolovede (D) - engaged, be-  
 trothed.  
 trydydd hendaidd (W) - 3rd  
 great-grandfather.  
 tumulo (L) - to bury; to inter;  
 to entomb.  
 tumulus (L) - mound; grave;  
 monument; urn.  
 Tuomiokunta (Fi) - judicial  
 district or judicial circuit.  
 Turstanus (L) - Thurstan.  
 Tv1. = Transvaal (So. Africa).

twp. = township (q.v.).  
 tytär (Fi) - daughter.  
 tyttärenpoika (Fi) - daughter's son (grandson).  
 tyttärenpojanpoika (Fi) - daughter's son's son (great-grandson).  
 tyttärenpojantyär (Fi) - daughter's son's daughter (great-granddaughter).  
 tyttärentytär (Fi) - daughter's daughter (granddaughter).  
 tyttärentyttärenpoika (Fi) - daughter's daughter's son (great-grandson).  
 tyttö (Fi) - girl.  
 u - used interchangeably with "v" in Old English.  
 uägte (D) - illegitimate.  
 uekte (No) - Illegitimate.  
 ugift (D)(No) - unmarried.  
 U.K. = United Kingdom.  
 ult. = ultimo (q.v.).  
 ulter (L) placed at a greater distance; farther; worse.  
 ultimo (L) - in the month preceding the present. Abbr. - ult.; ulto.  
 ultimus = last, end, furthest.  
 ulto. = ultimo (q.v.).  
 Umfridus (L) - Humfrey.  
 uncle - a brother of one's mother or father; husband of one's aunt; a familiar title or title of endearment applied to an older man.  
 uncle-i-1. = \*uncle-in-law. (q.v.).  
 uncle-in-law - the uncle of one's husband or wife; the husband of one's aunt. Abbr. - \*uncle-i-1.  
 unehelich (G) - illegitimate.  
 ungkarl (D) - bachelor.

unigena (L) - only-begotten; only; of one family.  
 unigenitus (L) - the only son.  
 union - a registration district in England and Wales, comprising two or more parishes, also called poor-law union.  
 unit. = \*united; \*uniting.  
 unm. = \*unmarried.  
 unter-(G) - lower.  
 Unterfr. (G) - Unterfranken.  
 unverheiratet (G) - unmarried.  
 uomo (It) - man.  
 urbs (L) - a walled town; city; citizens.  
 urenkel (G) - great-grandson.  
 urenkelin (G) - great-granddaughter.  
 urgrossmutter (G) - great-grandmother.  
 urgrossvater (G) - great-grandfather.  
 2ter urgrossvater (G) - 2nd great-grandfather.  
 3ter urgrossvater (G) - 3rd great-grandfather.  
 4ter urgrossvater (G) - 4th great-grandfather.  
 Urovicum (L) - York.  
 U.S. Postal Guide - the official guide published by the U.S. Post Office, giving the complete list of post offices in the United States and territories. Published yearly until 1953 - since that time it has been published as a loose-leaf subscription service and is called "Directory of Post Offices."  
 ut (L) - in what manner, how; in the manner that, as; however, etc.

- ux. = uxor (q.v.).  
 uxor (L) - wife; spouse; consort. Abbr. - ux.  
 uxoris (L) - wife.  
 v - used interchangeably with "u" in Old English.  
 Va. = Virginia.  
 v.a. = vixit annos (q.v.).  
 vader (Du) - father.  
 Vadum Rubrum (L) - Hertford.  
 V./Agder. (No) = Vest/Agder.  
 vaimo (Fi) - wife.  
 vanha (Fi) - aged, old.  
 vanhin (Fi) - eldest.  
 var. = variation; various.  
 Varmld. (Sw) = Värmland.  
 Varvicum (L) - Warwick.  
 vater (G) - father.  
 V./Bard. (Ic) = Vestur/Bard-astrandarsysla.  
 V./bottn. (Sw) = Västerbotten.  
 vecchio (It) - aged.  
 vedova (It) - widow.  
 vedovo (It) - widower.  
 vel (L) - or; even; even as; at least, etc.  
 veli (Fi) - brother.  
 veljenpoka (Fi) - brother's son (nephew).  
 veljentytär (Fi) - brother's daughter (niece).  
 Venantodunia (L) - Huntingdonshire.  
 verbatim - word for word; in the same words, verbally.  
 verch (W) - daughter (properly merch).  
 verheiratet (G) - married.  
 Verovicum (L) - Warwick.  
 Vervicum (L) - Warwick.  
 Vestfd. (No) = Vestfold.  
 Vestm. (Ic) = Vestmannaeyjasysla  
 vetter (G) - cousin.  
 vetula (L) - little old woman.  
 vetulus (L) - little old man.  
 vetus (L) - aged. old.  
 veuf (Fr) - widower.  
 veuve (Fr) - widow.  
 V./Hun (Ic) = Vestur/Hunavatnsysla.  
 vicar - a person acting as priest of a parish in place of a rector; a clergyman.  
 vicarage - the residence of a vicar; the office or duties of a vicar.  
 vicaria (L) - vicarage (q.v.).  
 viculus (L) - little village; hamlet.  
 vicus (L) - a ward or district of a city; a village; a hamlet.  
 vide - see.  
 videlicet (L) - it is easy to see; that is to say; to wit namely. Abbr. - viz.  
 video (L) - see.  
 vidius (L) - living; true to life; vigorous.  
 vidnere (D) - witnesses.  
 vidua (L) - widow.  
 viduata (L) - widowed.  
 viduus (L) - widower; widow; deprived of or separated from something.  
 viejo (Sp) - aged.  
 Vigornia (L) - Worcester.  
 village - a small aggregation of houses in the country, being in general less in number than a town or city and more than a hamlet.  
 ville (Fr) - city or town.  
 villie (D) - will.  
 Vilugiana Provincia (L) - Wiltshire.  
 vir; viri (L) - man; boy; male; husband; soldier.



virgo (L) - maid; virgin; girl  
 viri - see vir.  
 Vis. = viscount (q.v.) or viscountess.  
 Visc. = viscount (q.v.) or viscountess.  
 viscount - an officer who formerly acted in place of the count, or earl; a sheriff.  
 Abbr. - Vis.; Visc; Visct.  
 Visct. = viscount (q.v.) or viscountess.  
 V./Isf. (Ic) = Vestur/Isafjardarsysla.  
 visitation - an official personal inquiry made by an officer-at-arms at different times to examine the rights of the people within his heraldic province to bear arms; the record of such inquiry. (see Herald's College, heraldry, etc.).  
 visitation pedigree - the pedigrees copied by the herald in his book of "visitations" (q.v.).  
 vital records or statistics - records or statistics relating to birth, deaths, marriages, health and disease.  
 Abbr. - \*V.R.  
 viuda (Sp) - widow.  
 viudo (Sp) - widower.  
 vivus (L) - alive; living; natural.  
 vixit annos (L) - he or she lived\_\_\_years. Abbr. - v.a.  
 viz. = videlicet (q.v.).  
 V./Manld. (Sw) = Västmanland.  
 V./Norld. (Sw) = Västernorrland.  
 voorvader (Du) - ancestor, forefather.  
 Vorarlbg. (Aus.) = Vorarlberg.

vorder- (G) - anterior.  
 vorfahre (G) - ancestor, forefather.  
 v.p. = in father's lifetime.  
 V R. = \*vital records.  
 vrouw (Du) - wife.  
 V./Skaft. (Ic) = Vestur/Skaftafellssysla.  
 Vt. = Vermont.  
 vuosi (Fi) - year.  
 w. = wife; \*widow.  
 Wald (G) - forest.  
 Waldsh. (G) = Waldshut.  
 wapentake - a division corresponding to a hundred and ward (qq.v.) of some English counties; the court of such division; the bailiff serving this court.  
 ward - in the counties of Cumberland and Northumberland, and in some Scottish counties, a division answering to the hundred and wapentake (qq.v.) of other counties. Wards are often merely or chiefly the divisions of a city for election purposes.  
 Warewichscira (L) - Warwickshire.  
 Warwicus (L) - Warwick.  
 Warws. (E) = Warwick.  
 Wash. = Washington.  
 Waterfd. (Ire) = Waterford.  
 wd. = \*widow.  
 weduwe (Du) - widow.  
 weduwnaar (Du) - widower.  
 wendisch, windisch (G) -slavic.  
 Wenta (L) - Monmouth.  
 Westmaria (L) - Westmorland.  
 Westmd. (E) = Westmorland.  
 Westmorla, Westmorlandia (L) - Westmorland.

Westph. (G) = Westfalen.

Wexfd. (Ire.) = Wexford.

W. Fland. (Bel.) = West Vlaanderen.

wf/o = \*wife of.

wh. = \*who; \*which.

Wiccia (L) - Worcestershire.

Wickl. (Ire.) = Wicklow.

Wigornia (L) - Worcester.

Wilhelmus (L) - William.

will - the legal declaration of a person's mind as to the manner in which he would have his property or estate disposed of after his death; the term testament (q.v.), originally a Roman and Civil law term, is often now used as synonymous with will. A will or testament may be nuncupative (q.v.) or written. (see SR pp. 12,13,16,17; SYA pp. 11,84-94; 1953 HB pp. 2, 149, 218; ABC p. 38; GGR pp. 84-89).

Wiltescira, Wiltonia (L) - Wiltshire.

Wilts. (E) = Wiltshire.

Wis. = Wisconsin.

witness - one who gives testimony as in a court of law; one who signs a document in attestation of the genuineness of its execution; a sponsor at baptism, Abbr. - \*wtn.

witwe (G) - widow.

witwer (G) - widower.

wk. = week; work.

wks. = weeks; works.

W. Lothian (Sc) = West Lothian.

W. Meath (Ire.) = West Meath.

Worcs. (E) = Worcester.

WPA Historical Records Survey-

a program undertaken by the U.S. Government in 1935-36 in which inventories were compiled of historical material, particular unpublished government documents and records which are basic in the administration of local government, and which provide much data for students of political, economic and social history. (see ABC p.55)

W. Pruss. (G) = Westpreussen (incl. Danzig).

wtn. = \*witness (q.v.).

Wuertt. (G) = Wuerttemberg.

W. Va. = West Virginia.

ww. = \*widow.

Ww/O \*widow of.

wwr. = \*widower.

Wyo. = Wyoming.

wyr (W) - grandson, grandchild

wyres (W) - granddaughter.

x - is used to designate an ancestor (q.v.) on some family group sheets; on pedigree charts x is sometimes a symbol for born or christened.

X, = Christ; Christian (properly the Greek letter chi. which in form is like X)

Xn. = Christian.

Xnty = Christianity.

Xped. = \*christened.

Xper.; Xr. = Christopher.

Xpoferus (L) - Christopher.

Xt. = Christ (see X,).

Xtian. = Christian.

Xty. = Christianity.

y. = year or years.

ye = the (Old English); plural of thou; used for the objective of "you."

- yeo. = \*yeoman; yeomanry (qq.v.)  
 Yeogerieceastrie (L) - Worcester.  
 yeoman - a servant, attendant,  
 or subordinate official in  
 royal or other great house-  
 hold; a subordinate of a  
 sheriff; an independant  
 farmer. Abbr. - \*yeo.  
 yeomanry - the position or  
 rank of a yeoman; the col-  
 lective body of small landed  
 proprietors of the middle  
 class. Abbr. - yeo.  
 yngst (No)(Sw) - youngest.  
 yngste (D) - youngest.  
 Yorks. (E) = Yorkshire.  
 yr. = year; younger; your.  
 yrs. = years; yours.  
 Yukon = Yukon Territory.  
 zia (It) - aunt.  
 zio (It) - uncle.  
 zittella (It) - girl.  
 zivilstandsamt (Sz) - place  
 for registration of vital  
 statistics.  
 zoon (Du) - son.  
 zuigeling (Du) - infant.  
 zuster (Du) - sister.

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